

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pigtown Historic District  
other names B-1394, Washington Village

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by McHenry St. and Ramsay St. (N); W. Barre, S. Paca, Ostend, and Wicomico Streets (E); Bush and Bayard Streets. (SW); and B&O Railroad tracks (NW) ☐ not for publication  
city or town Baltimore ☐ vicinity  
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore City code 510 zip code 21230

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Title

11-13-06  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.  
☐ removed from the National Register.  
☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Pigtown Historic District (B-1394)

Name of Property

Baltimore, Maryland

County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2,412	36	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2,412	36	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
RELIGION/religious facility  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business  
GOVERNMENT/fire station  
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/  
manufacturing facility  
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/  
industrial storage

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
RELIGION/religious facility  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business  
GOVERNMENT/fire station  
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/  
manufacturing facility  
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/  
industrial storage

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal  
Greek Revival  
Italianate  
Renaissance Revival  
Romanesque  
Art Moderne

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, brick  
walls Brick, stone  
roof Slate, asphalt, tile  
other

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

### Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

TRANSPORTATION

### Period of Significance

1830 - 1915

### Significant Dates

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Multiple unknown

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

### Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Pigtown Historic District (B-1394)

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**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property Approximately 50 acres Baltimore West, MD quad**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	North	3	Zone	Easting	North
2	Zone	Easting	North	4	Zone	Easting	North

☒ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Mary Ellen Hayward  
Organization M.E. Hayward & Associates for O'Connell & Associates date February 25, 2006  
street & number 11408 Mays Chapel Road / 625 Washington Blvd. telephone (410) 252-3662  
city or town Lutherville / Baltimore state MD zip code 21093 / 21230

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Multiple private owners (more than 50)  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pigtown Historic District (B-1394)  
Name of Property

Section 7 Page 1

Baltimore, Maryland  
County and State

### Description Summary:

The Pigtown Historic District comprises some thirty-six city blocks lying in southwest Baltimore, south and east of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yards. Developing initially as a community for railroad workers in the 1840s, along Columbia Avenue (now Washington Boulevard), Ramsay, McHenry, and Poppleton Streets, the area grew rapidly to the south during the industrial expansion of the 1850s and 1860s. Small two-story brick rowhouses were built for workingmen on the narrow streets running south of Washington Boulevard, with three-story gable-roofed, and then early Italianate rowhouses lining Washington Boulevard and Scott Street to accommodate shopkeepers and upper-level managers. With the continued industrial growth of the area, the land lying south of Cross Street to Mount Clare was developed in the 1880s, 1890s, and early 1900s as a community for workingmen. Builders put up tidy, affordable two-story, two-bay-wide rowhouses that could be purchased with the help of local building and loan associations. For more prosperous employees, a team of builders erected several rows of three-story Italianate-style houses on the south side of Cross Street, west of Scott. In the same decades builders put up rows of small houses east of Scott Street, both north and south of Cross, but only a few blocks of this housing survived twentieth century industrial expansion and the building of the Ravens football stadium and Martin Luther King Boulevard. The few surviving blocks east of Scott Street have been included within the boundaries of the Historic District.

### General Description:

The oldest buildings in the Historic District are directly related to the 1828 founding of the nation's first railroad, which secured its West Pratt Street site in 1830. Although the initial on-site operations were limited, as laborers worked to clear land and lay track westward to Relay, then on to Ellicott City, Frederick, and points west, car and engine building shops were soon established on Pratt Street. Worker housing began to go up on both sides of Pratt Street in the 1830s, two-and-a-half story, late Federal-style houses like those seen in the 900 block of McHenry Street, west of Poppleton, or the two surviving examples on the north side of Washington Boulevard, at 810-12.

After the B&O reached Cumberland in 1842 and was pushing onwards towards Harper's Ferry and finally, the Ohio River, the locomotive and car-building shops at the Mount Clare yards were working around the clock to turn out engines and rolling stock. More and more German and Irish immigrants moved into the neighborhood to work at the yards, and new housing had to be built. A new style of small, working class house began to be built around 1845. The houses were called by contemporaries "two-story-and-attic" houses because they had a small attic story, boasting two narrow front and back windows, set beneath a much lower-pitched gable roof, instead of the steep roofs lit by dormer windows seen on the older federal-style houses. By the late 1840s and early 1850s, such houses were going up all over Baltimore. Always only two bays wide and usually 11' to 12' wide, they had two small rooms per floor, with a set of tightly winding, narrow stairs rising between

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front and rear room. Many of these houses had a one-story rear addition to house the kitchen; others were built on a higher basement so the kitchen could be located there. In the Pigtown Historic District, such early houses can be seen on both sides of the 800 block of Washington Boulevard (at 814-18 and 862-70 on the north side, and 825-27 on the south side; on the 900 block of McHenry Street; and along the west side of Wyeth, south of Washington Boulevard.

By about 1850 Baltimore builders were putting up full three-story houses with gable roofs that were much more commodious than the two-story-and-attic versions. Often, these houses first appeared on commercial streets, like Washington Boulevard, to serve as combination storefront/residences, with the family living above the street-level business. Many such buildings survive on the south side of Washington Boulevard, east of Archer Street, at 801-11, 823, and 829-37; and on the north side at 820-24. A few three-story, gable-roofed houses were also built along Scott Street, just south of Washington Boulevard, but only one survives, at 508 Scott Street. A pair of three-story, gable-roofed houses was built at 510-12 Wyeth Street in 1855 by Charles Wyeth and one similar unit remains of a once longer row on the northeast corner of Carroll and Wyeth Streets (816 Carroll), built by Wyeth c. 1851.

During the early 1850s another form of small house became common in most working-class areas of the city. These houses were only two-stories high and two-bays-wide, with very low-pitched dormer roofs that allowed for no attic space. Sometimes this type of house was built on a high basement so the kitchen could be located there, rather than in a rear addition. Houses of this type can be found in the Historic District on the west side of Poppleton Street, north of Ramsey; on the south side of Ramsay, west of Poppleton; and along the north side of Washington Boulevard, west of Poppleton Street.

In fashionable sections of Baltimore like Mount Vernon Place, a new residential style of architecture began to make an appearance in the early 1850s. Modeled after the stylish three-and-four-story brownstones being built in New York City that had elaborate, projecting cornices and often pedimented door and window treatments, such houses took their stylistic inspiration from the Renaissance palazzos of Florence and Rome. Hence, the new style was described as "being in the Italian manner," or Italianate in style. The new style made its first appearance in the Historic District in the groups of three-story, two-bay-wide houses built along either side of Scott Street, south of Washington Boulevard, between 1868 and 1870.

Scott Street early became the choice residential area in the district and it is lined with three-story houses all the way south to Cross Street. Development proceeded in a north to south direction, therefore the houses facing Scott Street at Cross, built about 1880, are the latest of the group. Although boasting stylish bracketed cornices, decorated with rows of scroll-sawn modillions, the houses themselves were quite narrow for the type, most being only 13' wide. There are only two groups of three-bay-wide three-story houses on Scott Street. In 1869 five 18'8"-wide houses went up at 517-25 Scott Street, just north of the earliest church built in the district, the Otterbein Chapel of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, erected in 1857 at the northeast corner of

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Scott and Carroll Streets. The other group is located on the east side of Scott Street, directly north of Mangold, at 701-17.

By the mid-1880s a more elaborate form of Italianate cornice was being used by Baltimore builders. This newer form unashamedly made use of the more decorative designs now made possible by the use of steam-powered scroll and jig saws. These "late Italianate-style" cornices have overly long end and center scroll-sawn brackets that usually connect to a lower molding strip, and deep frieze areas decorated with complicated jig-sawn patterns. Houses in this style were first built in the Historic District in a three-story, two-bay-wide version on the southwest side of Cross Street, west of Scott, in 1879, a very early date for the style. Along three blocks of Cross Street, Joseph M. Cone, already a well-known local builder, put up three groups of ten such houses each. More significant than the new-style cornice, was the molded brick decoration used around the doors, a harbinger of the use of molded brick and terra cotta to decorate facades popularized by the Queen Anne style in the 1880s.

Joseph Cone, Baltimore's first large-scale speculative builder, worked primarily in northwest Baltimore, developing block after block around Harlem Park in the late 1870s and early 1880s. Most of these three-story late Italianate-style houses also made use of molded brick decorative motifs. Cone also built late Italianate-style houses in two-story versions in northwest Baltimore. Many examples of such houses can be seen in the Historic District and throughout working class sections of the city. Generally builders constructed three-bay-wide versions on the main streets and two-bay-wide versions on the narrower, mid-block streets. One very impressive grouping of three-bay-wide houses of this type can be seen at 901-23 Washington Boulevard, and around the corner at 1202-36 Cross Street. These thirty houses were built in 1884-85 by Wilbur Stubbs, who gave his houses an extra decorative flourish by adding an elaborate molded brick belt course as well as molded brick bands with keystones above each door and window lintel. Houses in the 1100 and 1200 blocks of the south side of Cross Street are also three bays wide and have similar molded brick belt courses. Three-bay-wide houses were also built on the east side of the 1100 block of Hamburg Street, by William and Charles Woods in 1884-85, and along the west side of the 1100 block of Paca Street.

The two-bay-wide late Italianate-style house was the type most commonly built in the Pigtown Historic District in the period 1884-1890. Such rows can be found primarily in the blocks between Cross and Ostend Streets, west of Scott, and the blocks northeast of Cross Street and south of Carroll.

By the 1890s yet another style of rowhouse was becoming popular in Baltimore and it, too, made an appearance in Pigtown. The new style, called the Renaissance Revival, or neoclassical style, sought a return to simple classical forms in response to the perceived excesses of the Queen Anne style. Such rowhouses bore simple neoclassical white cornices, after 1892 made of sheet metal in compliance with a new Baltimore law to help prevent the spread of house fires. Narrow, brown brick, often called Roman brick, became popular for facades, and was accented by white marble trim. In the 1890s a rage for swell-fronted houses swept Baltimore, especially in the new sections being built along both East and West North Avenue, and in the Charles Village



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area. Rows went up in Pigtown in the 1300 block of Washington Boulevard, the 1200 block of Carroll Street, and the 1300 block of S. Carey Street, all built between 1899 and 1900.

Another version of Neoclassical-style rowhouses were those with porch-fronts and second-floor bay windows. Called at the time "Philadelphia porch-front houses," because that's where the style first became popular, they were especially popular in Baltimore, in both three- and two-story models, in the Charles Village and Druid Hill Park areas. The Pigtown Historic District also has examples of this style of rowhouse, built by the firm of Benjamin Bennett and George F. Beavin, between 1908 and 1912. The firm first built unusual looking porch-front houses, with no upper bay windows, on either side of S. Carey Street, between Carroll and Ward Streets in 1908-09. The sheet metal cornices are stamped with a classical swag design. Then they built unusual rows on either side of the 1200 block of Cleveland Street, which had alternating groups of flat-fronted, and bay-window, porch-front houses, in 1900-10. Finally in 1911-12 the firm built two rows of true bay-window, porch-front houses in the 1400 block of S. Carey Street, just southwest of the rows on Cleveland.

More common are the rows of simple two-story, two-bay-wide houses with either fairly plain or bracketed sheet metal cornices, built in the blocks southwest of Carey Street in the early 1900s. The stylistic epitome of this form of rowhouse, called by builders "marble houses" began to be built around 1905 by some of the city's largest-scale building developers. The descriptive phrase is said to have originated with Frank Novak, later known as the "two-story King of East Baltimore." Novak reasoned that if marble trim and marble steps helped sell fashionable rowhouses in Mount Vernon or the blocks to the north, it might give the two-story houses he was putting up near Patterson Park a competitive edge. Calling them "marble houses" helped draw attention to what they offered. Novak began designing rows built of brown brick with white sheet metal cornices that not only had marble steps, but also marble-faced basements, and marble door and window lintels and sills. Houses with this much marble were only built facing wide, main streets. Houses on side streets probably only had a marble stringer instead of a full marble basement; houses on back streets only had marble steps; and houses in the narrow, mid-block streets had no marble at all.

One of Novak's predecessors and mentors, the firm of August Weber and Joseph Hirt, put up brown brick marble houses in one of the blocks of the Historic District just north of Carroll Park, in 1911-13. These were the last houses built in the district.

Of special interest in the Historic District are rows constructed by local builders, whose designs can be seen nowhere else in the city. Perhaps because they were working in an isolated area they felt brave enough to experiment with entirely new forms to make their product a little more saleable. Whatever the inspiration, several groups of rowhouses in the Pigtown Historic District are unique to Baltimore and show a rich imagination and fine craftsmanship.

Perhaps the earliest such row is the group of fifteen houses built on the west side of Sargeant Street, just north of Ostend, in 1886. Here, at 1156-82 Sargeant, each house has a porch-front, but there is no front yard.

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The groups of five houses each on either end of the row have steeply pitched roofs with the gable end facing the street and the projecting eaves supported by wooden brackets. The center houses have steep hipped roofs, dormers, and cornices supported by carved wooden brackets. The group was built by Charles Dietz, a German immigrant.

Other houses of interest make use of molded brick and terra cotta ornament that could have easily been obtained from the nearby brickyards or the Maryland Terra Cotta Company, located a few blocks southwest of the district. A number of builders of two-story Italianate houses in the area, including the 800 block of Washington Boulevard, the 1100 block of Sargeant Street, and along Cross Street, use molded brick decorations as belt courses, and in door and window lintels and keystones.

Between 1895 and 1908 several different local builders raised rows near Carroll Park that made prominent use of locally-produced terra cotta decorative tiles. The first houses built, at 1301-25 Glyndon Street, used a row of these tiles as a highly decorative belt course. At the southern end of the same block, 1327-49 Glyndon, and around the corner at 1334-50 James Street, builder Robert Carswell used terra cotta plaques as door and window lintel keystones, arranged in rows across the façade, and as part of a belt course.

Another unusual row went up on the southeast side of Cleveland Street, southwest of Cross Street. The row, at 1117-51 Cleveland Street, shows the influence of the colonial revival style, just then becoming popular, in the false gable roofs with dormer windows. The sheet metal cornice has a deep, plain frieze area, another "colonial revival" feature. The paired first floor windows, however, are associated with the earlier Queen Anne style.

### Churches

The oldest church building in the Historic District, the Otterbein Chapel of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, was erected in 1857 at the northeast corner of Scott and Carroll Streets, and is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This Greek Revival-style brick building is two-stories tall and three-bays wide, with its end gable, "temple-front" facing Scott Street. The triangular pediment facing the street is framed by wooden moldings, the bottom molding extending back to form the top of the façade facing Carroll Street. The pediment is supported by four brick pilasters on the front façade and similar pilasters frame the tall, narrow windows on the Carroll Street façade. There is a wide central doorway topped by a round-arched transom, set beneath a second-floor pair of narrow, arched windows. A set of narrow windows, set one above the other, within recessed panels, frame the central bay. A one-story, three-bay-wide building with a central triangular pediment and wooden molded cornice like that on the front of the church, extends to the rear of the church, facing Carroll Street.

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A German church once occupied the northwest corner of Cross and Nanticoke Streets, at 1103 Cross, but it was replaced by a 1930s or 1940s-era small commercial building, which is not a contributing structure. The former Cross Street M.E. Church stands at the other end of the block, at the southwest corner of Cross and Cleveland Streets. Now called the Southern Friendship Baptist Church, the simple one-story structure has its gable-end and entrance facing Cross Street and runs back along Cleveland three bays. A pair of tall, pointed-arch windows flank a central doorway, itself framed by a tall, pointed arch, set beneath a large oculus filled with stained glass. The small building has been covered with formstone.

A small but important simple brick church stands at 1330 Carroll Street, southwest of Carey. In 1900 the Trustees of Mount Olive A.M.E. church received the deed to two lots on the northwest side of Carroll Street. They built a two-story, three-bay-wide brick church. The end gable faces Carroll Street and the building runs back to the west four bays. The windows are regular 1/1 double-hung sash with triangular transoms decorated with diagonal wood struts. The doorway is located in the northernmost bay and also has a triangular transom. The wide central window on the second floor of the façade is divided by wooden struts. A belt course made up of square terra cotta tiles runs across the façade. The peak of the gable roof above the entrance façade is crowned with an open-sided steeple, a structure composed of four turned posts supporting a hipped roof cap.

The Catholics in the Historic District did not get their own church until 1888 when St. Jerome's opened on the south side of Hamburg Street, east of Cross. The simple brick building is three stories tall, three bays wide and ten bays deep, although the front bay seems to have been added later. The building has a hipped roof and a stepped brick cornice. The entrance façade is simply adorned with an upper level of three pointed-arch openings, now filled in with brick, and two lower-level paired rectangular windows, with stone lintels and sills, which frame the entranceway. The double entrance doors have a pointed-arch transom set beneath a lintel decorated with a projecting, molded brick band. Above the doorway, a tall triangular pediment, outlined with molded bricks, rises to the second floor level. The façade is further articulated with brick belt courses. Full-height brick buttresses, ending in chimney caps that project above the roofline, frame every two bays of the nave.

The present church facing Scott Street dates to 1914. It is built of dark grey, rock-faced stone with light stone trim in a medieval Italian style. The nave is three stories tall, flanked by one-and-a-half-story side aisles, and there is a rear transept. The front façade is distinguished by two tall, square towers framing the entrance bay. The tower on the north side of the church is larger and has a slightly flared, low-pitched pyramidal roof, topped by a cross. Each corner is buttressed; light smooth stone trim caps each buttress, is used to frame the lancet windows lighting each story of the tower, as belt courses between floors, and at the cornice. The southern tower is taller, narrower, and more elaborate in detail, with a tall octagonal cupola topped with a flared octagonal roof. Each corner is marked by a stone buttress, which terminates in a tall, octagonal finial topped by a conical roof. The three-story entrance façade has a set of three round-arched doors, set beneath a deep parapet with a central triangular pediment; the whole is supported by engaged columns. Above the entrance level, a two-story round arch, outlined in light stone, frames a large round window set above a set of three, much



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smaller, arched windows. The end gable of the roof is outlined with a light stone triangular pediment; the frieze is made up of a row of small arches, as on the cornice of the northern tower. Tall arched windows, framed in contrasting light stone and set between buttresses, light the side aisles and clerestory of the nave.

Similar in style to the original St. Jerome's, the former Scott Street Baptist Church (now Pleasant Rock Baptist) is located on the southeast corner of Cross and Scott Streets. A frame church was first built on the site in 1888, replaced in the early 1900s by a brick church with stone trim—a temple-front design with a three-bay-wide façade and a seven-bay-deep nave. The most striking element of the façade is the huge stained glass window ornamenting the façade, set beneath a very low-pitched pointed arch. This same flattened arch frames the doors on either side of the façade and the three smaller stained glass windows set beneath the large central window. Each corner of the façade, and each bay of the nave, is marked by a tall, thin brick buttress with stone shoulders. On the façade, each of these buttresses is topped by a small, conical roof cap.

The three largest churches in the district are built of stone in variations of the Romanesque style. The congregation of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church outgrew its original building and in the summer of 1914 broke ground for the new church, built facing Scott Street, just south of Hamburg.

In like manner, the District's first Episcopal Church, Henshaw Memorial, outgrew its building on the corner of Barre and Carroll Streets and in the 1890s erected a massive brick structure with a stone facade on the south side of Washington Boulevard, just east of Calendar Street. The church is built in an Italian Romanesque style and has a long nave anchored by a corner tower with pyramidal roof. The predominant decorative motif is the set of three tall arched openings supported on granite columns, set on a tall base in the center of the façade. The openings undoubtedly originally framed stained glass windows, but are now filled with brick. Above, a group of five arched piercings light the clerestory. Two very wide arched entranceways flank the central nave; one in the base of the tower, the other serving as the entrance to both the church and the parish house to the east.

Later, a brick parish house and school were built just east of the church, extending all the way south to Reinhart Street. Two stories tall, with a steep, seamed tin mansard roof, this elaborate, now-stuccoed building is marked by a three-story, castellated entrance bay. Most of the Washington Boulevard façade of the building is only one bay deep; the wide central entrance bay leads to a garden courtyard, with the parish house running across the rear of the lot, connecting to the front building on its east side. This connecting portion forms the eastern edge of the courtyard and still has its original two-story open porches. The central bay rises a full three stories and is topped by a castellated roofline. On the first story, a wide barrel-vaulted archway, springing from stone columns with carved capitals, leads to the courtyard. The second level is marked by a set of three rectangular windows, topped by stone panels. The third level has three round-arched windows. On either side of the entrance bay, the first floor of the building is lit by a group of three rectangular windows; the second floor by three round-arched windows; and the roof by paired windows set within a wide, triangular-pedimented

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dormer. Each set of windows has a stone lintel. A stone belt course extends across the façade at the base of the entry arch and between the first and second floors.

Several blocks further west on Washington Boulevard, southwest of Carey Street, a small brick, Gothic-style chapel was built in 1888 for the United Methodist congregation. The chapel is one-story tall, three bays wide, and only one bay deep. A slightly projecting entryway with a steep triangular pediment occupies the center of the façade, flanked on either side by stained glass windows set beneath pointed arches. The chapel retains its original seamed tin roof. As on some of the houses nearby, terra cotta squares decorate the entry pediment and the water table. As this part of the neighborhood expanded in the 1890s and first decade of the twentieth century, the congregation built a much larger, more impressive stone church south of the chapel. Built of rock-faced stone, with smooth stone trim, the tall nave connects to a wide transept. Large stained glass windows decorate both the façade and the north transept end. Corner buttresses frame the façade and articulate the corners of the transept. The buildings now belong to the Wayman's A.M.E. Church.

### List of Contributing Properties

Individual addresses of rowhouse units are referenced according to their city block number. The first block listed, 282, contains some of the oldest housing in the district and is the block farthest north and closest to the B&O Railroad yards. Block 846, the next listed, is directly to its south. From this point forward blocks are listed in geographical, not numerical sequence, moving first from west to east north of Washington Boulevard to the eastern boundary at Barre Street; then dropping down to the next row, north of Carroll Street, and moving from east to west to Cross Street, and continuing in a similar fashion.

### Blocks 282-283

These blocks were built up in the decade c. 1838-48, just east of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yards complex at Mount Clare, and contain some of the oldest houses in the Historic District. Today, the B&O paint shed borders Block 282 on its western edge, extending south from McHenry to Ramsay Street. Only three historic buildings remain on Block 283, at the southeast corner of McHenry and Poppleton.

903-9 McHenry was originally a row of two-and-a-half-story houses much like 919-21 further west on the block. In the 1870s the roofs of 907-9 were raised to include a full third story and a "modern" shed roof and Italianate cornice added. 911-15 McHenry are a row of typical two-story-and-attic houses, set on high basements. 917 and 923 McHenry are now three-story Italianate-style houses, but may originally have resembled the two-and-a-half-story pair at 919-21, in between them. 901, just west of Poppleton Street, is a three-story Italianate house built in the late 1870s that served as a corner store. The original storefront cornice survives, but not the storefront windows.

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Most of the houses on the west side of Poppleton Street (302-14, north of Ryan and 316-38, north of Ramsay) went up in the early 1850s and are of the extremely modest two-story, two-bay-wide (11'10") type, with a low-pitched gable roof. The builders seem to have been William Eichelberger and David Brown. 312-14, however, just north of Ryan, are two-story Italianate houses and 330 is a three-bay-wide two-story Italianate. 308 and 322 have had their roofs raised to a full three stories and an Italianate cornice added. 316, just south of Ryan, is a three-story, gable-roofed house. The north side of Ryan Street has a pair of two-story-and-attic houses at 914-16 and a pair of two-story, gable-roofed houses at 908-10. 906 and 912 Ryan Street are new, non-contributing infill houses.

The south side of Ryan Street and the north side of Ramsay were built in 1855 by John Maloney, who also built rows north of Pratt Street. The houses are quite small, two-story, two-bay-wide (12'8") early Italianate houses with shed roofs and simple brick dentil cornices. The row on Ryan originally extended from 903-21, but now 907, a new, non-contributing structure, interrupts the row. Around the corner, 900-18 Ramsay Street are 12' and 13'-wide.

### Block 846

This small block facing Washington Boulevard, west of Poppleton Street and south of Ramsay, was filled with modest, two-story, gable-roofed working class houses built in 1852-53 by James Ryan, who also lent his name to Ryan Street in the next block north. The houses at 903-29 Ramsay Street are identical to 920-30 Washington Boulevard, two-story, two-bay-wide (12') gable-roofed houses sitting on high basements, which originally housed the kitchen, since there are no backbuildings on these shallow lots. 917-21 Ramsay have had third stories and Italianate cornices added. 920 Washington Boulevard is a separate three-story, three-bay-wide Italianate building, which originally served as a corner store. It is covered with formstone and the original cornice is gone; 926 has had its roof raised to three stories. At the western end of the block, 932-34 Washington Boulevard are later two-story houses with sheet metal cornices. Ryan also built three houses on the east side of Amity Street in 1857, which are now gone. Only three of the original row of four three-story, two-bay-wide early Italianate-style houses survive on the west side of Poppleton Street, at 404-8. 410 is a one-story brick commercial building. Hand-painted signage identifies it as the "Diamond Building."

### Block 847

This long block extends east from Poppleton Street to Scott Street, north of Washington Boulevard. The only houses surviving face Washington Boulevard. The first section of the block to be improved was near the corner of Washington Boulevard and Scott Street, where a pair of two-and-a-half story houses still stands at 810-12, probably built in the 1830s. There are two groups of two-story-and-attic houses at 814-18 and at 862-70 Washington Boulevard, built in the late 1840s or early 1850s. Similar houses once stood on the site of the



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Walters Bath House, west of Calendar Street. In the early-mid 1850s, houses were also being built along the west side of Scott Street, south of Ramsay, and the south side of Ramsay, west of Scott. This land was owned by local brickmakers Burns & Russell, as well as James McHenry. In 1859 the local builder Thomas Willis put up a long row of nineteen two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses on the south side of Ramsay, east of Calendar. These no longer survive but probably resembled the gable-roofed houses on the west side of Poppleton, north of Ramsay.

Another group of small houses was built in 1871, along the east side of Poppleton Street, south of Ramsay; the south side of Ramsay; and the north side of the alley then known as Burns Alley, but now called Clifford Street. Houses on the alley measured only 10'2" wide and those on Ramsay, only 11' wide. Although now gone, the group is of special interest because the houses were built by the co-owners of a nearby brickyard, William H. Pitcher and Y.O. Wilson.

The remaining structures are all Italianate in style, except for the modern Washington Village branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, a non-contributing resource. 800 Washington Boulevard is a nondescript two-story building covered with formstone, with no remaining original features. 802-8 is a row of three-story, two-bay-wide early Italianate-style houses, as are 820-24, all built in the late 1860s. East of the new Pratt Library branch there is a long row made up of three different groups of two-story, three-bay-wide, late Italianate-style houses, built in the 1880s at 826-32; 834-36; and 838-44. All have molded brick façade ornaments. Each set of cornices has a different jig-sawn frieze design. 834-36 have distinctive segmentally arched door and window lintels where every other brick has a molded rope design; there is also a molded brick belt course. The cornices of these two houses have distinctive bull's-eyes decorating the frieze. At 826-32, the houses have lintels topped with a projecting brick band, with a keystone. Here, the decorative belt course is made up of stretcher and header bricks to create a notched effect. West of the Library, 858-60 is a pair of three-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, which, with the similar building at 872, frame the row of two-story-and-attic houses at 862-70. 874-78 are three-story, two-bay-wide units with no original features remaining. 882-84 is a pair of two-story late Italianate buildings, with a combined later storefront. 886-88 is a pair of two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate houses.

West of Calendar Street, the 1912 Walters Bath House, which occupies the wide corner lot, is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is a one-and-a-half story neoclassical style red brick building with white marble trim. There are two sets of double doors—one to the men's section, another to the women's, that have round-arched transoms. The lintels have marble keystones. The two windows placed at the center of the façade have splayed marble lintels and sills. A parapet roofline is set above a block-modillion cornice. Just west of the bath house is the former Fire Engine House No. 78, a three-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style building, with a set of three round-arched windows set above the wide firehouse doors. Each window has a projecting molded brick lintel that springs from a capital. The cornice is supported by two long, scroll-sawn end brackets. The original houses on the rest of the street, extending west to Poppleton, have been

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replaced by a modern one-story church building, the Holy Nation Tabernacle Church, at 908-12 Washington Boulevard, considered a non-contributing structure.

### Block 848

The only structures surviving on this block are the buildings in the commercial 700 block of Washington Boulevard, extending east from Scott to Barre Street. With two modern exceptions, all are Italianate in style and many retain their original storefronts. The corner lot, at Barre Street, is now empty. To its west, at 756, stands a two-story, five-bay-wide c. late 1930s commercial storefront building of brown brick with a wide first floor storefront and a bank of plate glass windows with transoms on its second floor. 758 is a two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate storefront which retains its storefront cornice and paneled, three-sided plate glass storefront. To its west, 760-62 is a pair of later neoclassical-style two-story, two-bay-wide storefronts with a continuous sheet metal cornice at the roofline and over the storefronts. The latter, however, have been modernized.

An Art Moderne-style bank, Fraternity Federal, occupies the central portion of the block, at 764 Washington Boulevard. West of the bank, 772-74 Washington Boulevard was once a pair of Italianate houses, separated by a sallyport, whose facades have been stuccoed over and modern storefronts added. 776-80 are later neoclassical-style three-story, two-bay-wide storefront buildings built after 1912 of brown, Roman brick with a white, sheet metal cornice. Each store has a three-sided plate-glass storefront set on a paneled base. A very deep decorative cornice extends across both storefronts, topped by a crown molding and originally marked by a row of Doric pilasters, only a few of which remain. 782-86 is a group of three three-story late Italianate-style storefront buildings, some of which retain elements of their original storefronts. Each has a sheet metal storefront cornice framed by end brackets and decorated with a row of dentils. 788 Washington Boulevard, at the corner of Scott Street, is a similar late Italianate-style storefront building with a differently detailed cornice. Unlike the other storefronts on the street, the door is not recessed, but is flush with the façade.

### Block 852

This block, located south of Washington Boulevard, east of Scott and west of Barre Streets, was developed beginning in 1854 by the Elders and Trustees of the German Evangelical Reformed Church. They began to lease lots on the south side of Washington Boulevard in that year but only one pair of the original three-story, gable-roofed buildings, at 778-81, just west of Otterbein Street, survives. Other similar houses have had their roofs raised and Italianate cornices added. All have modern storefronts.

Immediately west of Barre, 759 Washington Boulevard is a three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate storefront with its original storefront cornice intact. Immediately west, 761-63 is a pair of later two-story, two-

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bay-wide storefronts with neoclassical style sheet metal cornice; the two-sided storefront windows and recessed, central doorways survive. Further west, 765-67 is a pair of three-story Italianate storefronts whose first floors have been remodelled; 769 is a single three-story, swell-front building; and 771-75 are three individual three-story, late Italianate-style storefront buildings. The building at 771 Washington Boulevard retains its original bracketed storefront cornice as well as the original plate glass store windows set above paneled bases.

West of Otterbein, 777 Washington Boulevard is a three-story, three-bay-wide Italianate-style storefront and 779-81 is the pair of gable-roofed buildings mentioned above. The structure at 783 now serves as a storefront church. It is a one-story building with a decorative triangular pediment set against a parapet roofline. Further west, 785 is a late Italianate-style three-story, two-bay-wide storefront, with no original storefront details.

The east side of Scott Street in this block was improved with substantial three-story Italianate-style houses built between 1868 and 1870. John Sedicum built 505-15 Scott, each of which is 13'-wide. The cornice, decorated with a row of scroll-sawn modillions, survives intact on all of the houses except for 513-15. The corner pair, at 501-03, is later and has a modern storefront that wraps around the block onto Washington Boulevard. South of a narrow alleyway, the row continues at 517-25 Scott Street. Here, each three-bay-wide house is 18'8" wide. The Elders of the church hired builders to construct the row in 1869-70.

On the northeast corner of Scott and Carroll Street stands the oldest church building in the Historic District—the Otterbein Chapel of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, built between 1855 and 1857 and individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The church acted as a developer and built the four two-story late Italianate-style houses, just to the east, at 776-82 Carroll Street in 1884-86. Four similar, but earlier, houses were built by the church elders at 506-12 Otterbein Street, north of Carroll in 1871; only 510-12 survive, but a similar pair can be found at 516-18. On the east side of Otterbein, the church elders put up a row of narrow (12' wide) three-story houses at the same time, at 507-17 Otterbein Street. They have a simple, scroll-sawn modillion cornice. A group of very similar houses went up in 1870 on the west side of Barre Street, at 903-11, built by Henry Schaumberg and William Stran, who also built the row of three-story early Italianate-style houses on the north side of Carroll Street, east of Otterbein, in 1872. 766-74 are two bays wide; 758-64 are three bays wide. A pair of two-story houses, just west of Barre, at 754-56 Carroll, were built about the same time.

### Block 851

Moving west along the south side of Washington Boulevard, this long block extends west of Scott Street to Parkin. The block began to be developed in early 1852 by the owner of most of the land, Charles Wyeth. He laid out Wyeth Street and sold land on each side to different builders, as well as land on the north side of Carroll and the south side of Washington Boulevard. Most of the houses facing Washington Boulevard were built in



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the early 1850s and have gable roofs. All but one pair are three stories tall and two bays wide. The exception, 821-23, is a pair of two-story-and attic houses located at the east corner of Wyeth Street, probably built by Wyeth himself by early 1852. 801-11 Washington Boulevard was a row of three-story, gable-roofed houses, but 801 and 803 later received a new roof and a heavy Italianate cornice. 819 has a gable roof and was built c. 1852. 813-17 is a group of three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses built in 1872 by Conrad Rippel. Most now have modern storefronts.

West of Wyeth Street, 825 Washington Boulevard is a three-story Italianate house with an Italianate-style storefront with bracketed cornice. 827 is a two-story-and-attic house and 829-37 is a unified group of three-story, two-bay-wide, gable-roofed houses built by Wyeth by early 1852. The four similar houses west of Archer Street, at 841-47 Washington Boulevard, were built in 1853 by Thomas Evans.

The two narrow mid-block streets in this long block, Wyeth and Archer, were built up with modest housing. Charles Wyeth put up three two-story-and-attic houses at 502-8 Wyeth and a pair of three-story, gable-roofed houses at 510-12 in 1855. Each is 12' wide. The southern portion of the block now has new housing, built in a similar style that is non-contributing to the Historic District. Charles Wyeth built the first two-story-and-attic houses on the east side of Wyeth, at 503-9, before 1852; the rest of the row, as well as houses on the north side of Carroll Street, was built by Daniel Hapgold in 1855. On Archer Street, the row on the east side, at 501-15, was built in 1855 by James E. Davis. Each of the original twelve houses was only 10'9" wide and two rooms deep; the tall basement housed the kitchen. The row has a simple brick dentil cornice. The row across the street, at 500-12 Archer, was built in 1869 by Henry White. Seven of the original nine houses survive and each is 12' wide. The simple wooden cornice is decorated with a row of narrow block modillions. Only one historic house remains on the north side of Carroll Street in this block, just east of Wyeth, a three-story, gable-roofed two-bay-wide structure that was originally part of the longer row built by Daniel Hapgold in 1855. Hapgold's other houses on Carroll Street and the east side of Wyeth have been replaced with new and non-contributing two-story units. No housing was ever built on the east side of Parkin Street in this block.

Housing on the west side of Scott Street in this block closely resembles the Italianate-style three-story, two-bay-wide units built on the east side in 1869-70, with their simple, scroll-sawn modillion cornices. The group of seven houses, at 516-28 Scott Street, are 13' wide and were built by Benjamin Buck in 1869-70. One older, three-story gable-roofed house survives to the north, at 508, probably built by Charles Wyeth in the early 1850s.

### Block 850

This block, bordering on the south side of Washington Boulevard, west of Parkin to Cross Street, was not developed until the early 1870s. At that time the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum owned the western half

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of the block and the Trustees of Zion Church owned the eastern half. In 1875 the two groups of Trustees agreed to open 20'-wide Calendar Street (then called Sheppard Alley) and in 1880 they deeded ground to the city so that St. Peter, Reinhardt Street, and Sheppard Alley could be laid out. The first sale of property took place in 1873, at the southeast corner of Cross Street and Washington Boulevard; the four 15'-wide lots to the east were leased in 1874. Today, the corner of Washington Boulevard and Cross Street is occupied by an unusual three-story building with a storefront façade at 1044 Cross Street, which extends back becoming 931-37 Washington Boulevard, all of which have first floor storefronts. Today the building is vacant and undergoing renovation. The original late Italianate-style bracketed cornice no longer exists, but outlines of the brackets can be seen on one of the facades. Just east of this grouping is a pair of non-descript two-story buildings at 931-33 Washington Boulevard, both of which have been covered with formstone and lack original details.

West of Parkin Street, the south side of Washington Boulevard contains two and three-story late Italianate-style houses, a large Episcopal Church, St. Paul the Apostle, and its adjoining parish house. Much of the land in this block was developed by Meyer Reinhardt who gave his name to Reinhart Street, the narrow, east-west street running between Calendar and Parkin. Reinhardt built a group of five three-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate houses at 849-57 Washington Boulevard (just west of Parkin) in 1880-81. The original 2/2 sash survives at 851 and an original paired first-floor window with transom survives at 853. He also built five similar two-story, two-bay-wide houses on the north side of Reinhart Street, at 844-52. The easternmost house, at the corner of Parkin Street, has a stone engraved "Reinhardt Street," mid-way up the façade, facing the corner.

On the south side of Reinhart Street, there are three two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses with jig-sawn friezes, at 845-49 (just west of Parkin), that sit on high basements. West of these, there are two groups of later two-story, two-bay-wide houses, at 851-55 and 863-69, that have stepped brick cornices. A modern garage occupies the space between them. The same builder put up 513-21 Calendar Street, just around the corner, at the same time. The west side of Calendar, north of Reinhart, was built up earlier, with a row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate houses with jig-sawn friezes, at 504-12.

West of Calendar Street, the south side of Washington Boulevard is lined with a row of two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate houses with Queen Anne-style decorative brickwork. The group of twelve houses, at 901-23, was built in 1884 by William and Wilbur Stubbs, who also built eighteen similar houses in 1885 on the northeast side of Cross Street, just around the block. Each house has a decorative brick belt course, composed of alternating projecting and receding bricks, as well a slightly projecting, keystone cap at the top of each segmentally-arched door and window lintel. 1202-32 Cross Street are identical two-story houses; 1234-36 Cross are three-stories tall, but otherwise identical.

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### Block 856

This large triangular-shaped block extends south from Carroll Street between Cross and Scott. The block began to be developed by the Elders, Deacons, and Trustees of the German Reformed Congregation of Baltimore Town in 1858, when they leased lots on the west side of Scott Street to Thomas Willis, an active builder in the area. Here Willis put up three-story, two-bay-wide (13'6") Italianate houses with simple modillion cornices, at 602-32. South of Nanticoke Street, Jacob Saum, a local builder who at this same time was building houses on the south side of Union Square, erected a row of similar houses in 1870, but these have been replaced by a modern school building.

Most of the remaining houses in the block went up in 1870 and 1871. Robert Scarborough put up a long row of three-story, two-bay-wide houses on the northeast side of Cross Street, west of Wyeth, at 1000-28 Cross. The cornices have three long brackets and a short jig-sawn frieze. Scarborough also built the nineteen houses on the west side of Wyeth Street (600-36), north of Nanticoke, and 638-46 Wyeth, south of Nanticoke in 1871-72. Here the cornices are decorated with a row of narrow, scroll-sawn modillions. Another pair of builders, Hezekiah Clockner and Joseph A. King, put up the long row of very similar houses on the east side of Wyeth Street, at 601-37, in 1870. All of these houses are only two rooms deep and sit on high basements where the kitchen is located. Clockner and King also improved both sides of Archer Street in 1870, building rows of very similar two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses at 601-37 and 600-36. The ten houses built in 1871 on the east side of Wyeth, south of Nanticoke by Jacob W. Ijams, are now gone.

1100-42 Cross Street, north of Nanticoke, are later two-story, two-bay-wide houses with sheet metal cornices and paired first floor windows. At the north end of the row, at 1144-46, just south of Carroll, there is a pair of three-story, three-bay-wide houses with highly decorative stepped brick cornices and decorative brick door and window lintels. The group of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses east of this row, at 841-51 Carroll Street, have jig-sawn friezes and were built in the 1880s.

### Blocks 857/858

These two blocks lie east of Scott Street and south of Carroll to Hamburg Street, and were mainly developed between 1870 and 1882 by the vestry of St. Peter's Church, which owned the land. Here, three story Italianate-style houses face the main streets—Scott, Hamburg, and Barre, but the latter are much narrower than those on Scott or Hamburg Street. The narrower, mid-block streets—Woodward and Mangold, as well as Carroll—are built up with two-story Italianate houses. Most of the three-story houses have very similar scroll-sawn modillion cornices, reflecting their early 1870s date.

The first houses were built along the north side of Hamburg Street in 1870 by Frederick Weis at 776-84. They are three-story, two-and three-bay-wide houses with scroll-sawn modillion cornices. In 1871 Conrad



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Rippel and Henry Saumenig put up eight three-story, three-bay-wide (15') houses at 801-15 Scott Street, north of Hamburg, with similar cornices, as well as four identical houses at 711-17 Scott, north of Mangold. The five three-story, two-bay-wide (12'9") houses to the north, at 701-9 Scott Street, were built in 1875, by Celsius Soffell. Their cornice is supported by three long brackets and decorated by a row of dentils. The same year Soffell also put up a long row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses on the south side of Woodward Street, east of Scott, at 805-61; the cornices are decorated with a row of simple dentils and framed by long end brackets.

After 1875 builders began to improve the northernmost section of the block, that bordering the south side of Carroll Street, just east of Scott. Here, at 787-97 Carroll, stood a group of six two-story-and-attic houses, built in 1859. The rest of Carroll Street is filled with two-story, two-bay-wide (12') Italianate houses with simple modillion cornices. The houses at 763-85, whose doorways have unusual wooden enframements with slightly arched tops, were built in 1876 by John Codling; the next group, at 745-61, did not go up until 1878. These were built by William H. Pitcher who built out most of the rest of the block. Pitcher owned a brickyard south of Carroll Park with a partner, Young Owens Wilson. In 1879 Pitcher built three-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses at 603-11 Scott Street, south of Carroll, and a year later built eleven two-story versions on the north side of Woodward, east of Scott, at 826-46. Both groups have simple modillion cornices. Pitcher also built the houses on the west side of Barre Street, north of Woodward (835-43) in 1880, a row of three-story, two-bay-wide houses with scroll-sawn modillion cornices. The rest of the houses on the north side of Woodward, at 802-24, were built in 1882 by Michael Z. Hammer. They are 11'9" wide and have late Italianate style cornices with long brackets and jig-sawn friezes.

The remainder of the houses on these two blocks were built later. Several different builders were at work on the north side of Mangold Street, all building two-story, two-bay-wide houses. Just east of Scott, 838-52 were built after 1906 and have simple sheet metal cornices; 834-36 is a pair of earlier houses, with a scroll-sawn modillion cornice and a plain frieze; 830-32 is a similar pair. 818-24 and 810-16 are groups of four late Italianate style houses; and 802-8, just west of Sterrett, are four houses with sheet metal and stepped brick cornices, built in the 1890s. On the south side of Mangold, 801-11, west of Sterrett, have late Italianate style cornices; 819-21 and 825-27 are pairs of late Italianate style houses; and 831, 835, and 839 are individual Italianate houses.

On Hamburg Street, east of the six three-story houses built in 1870, 770, 772, and 774 Hamburg are all two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate houses, but 772 is set back from the street and has a front yard. 762-68 is another group of three-story houses, three-bays-wide with a modillion cornice. The eastern portion of Hamburg Street has only two-story Italianate houses—758-60 is a pair, 756 is set back, 754 is a single house, 750-2 is a pair, and 748, at the corner of Sterrett, is a single house. East of Sterrett, 738-46 Hamburg Street is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses that have been restored, and 809-23 Barre Street is a group of two-story, two-bay-wide houses with scroll-sawn modillion cornices built in the early 1870s.

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The Enoch Pratt Free Library built a branch on the southwest corner of Barre and Carroll Street in the early 1900s. The two-story Renaissance Revival style brown brick building has a projecting central bay whose pedimented roofline projects above the gable roof of the building. The triangular pediment is decorated with a row of brick dentils, which frame a center oculus. The central entrance is marked by a huge projecting round-arched pediment with center keystone, supported by engaged columns on either side of the entrance doors. Banks of triple windows light the reading room. The motifs of the central bay are repeated on the Carroll Street façade. The building then extends back on Carroll Street, the façade decorated by a row of rectangular windows matching those of the front façade in size.

### Block 859

This small block lies south of Carroll Street, running east of Barre to Paca Street. The houses on the south side of Carroll Street, east of Barre, at 713-37, are all two-story, two-bay-wide houses with simple sheet metal cornices, built in the 1890s. East of Sterrett Alley, all of the houses are new. At 810-18 Barre Street there is a group of two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses with scroll-sawn modillion cornices.

### Block 921

This tiny triangular block contains a row of three-story, two-bay-wide houses built at 1000-16 Scott Street, just north of Cross. The houses, with their simple scroll-sawn modillion cornices, closely resemble the other three story houses built in the 600 and 700 blocks of Scott Street. (Houses on the west side of the 800 block have been replaced with a modern elementary school.)

### Block 922

This block extends east from Scott Street to Paca, between Hamburg and Cross, and is bisected by Sterrett Alley. It is the site of the St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church complex, with the church located on the southeast corner of Scott and Hamburg and the school and other parish buildings on the south side of Hamburg, east of Scott.

The only housing in this block is on the west side of Paca, the north side of Cross Street, and the east side of Sterrett Alley, along with three houses on the south side of Hamburg Street. The upper portion of Paca Street is improved with group of four two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses with simple, scroll-sawn modillion cornices, at 1002-8, and a row of four similar three-story houses, at 1010-16. At the corner of

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Hamburg, 1000 Paca Street is a separate two-story, two-bay-wide building that originally served as a corner store.

Cross Street, east of Scott, is improved with a long row of two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, at 768-98. Along Sterrett Alley, 1103-11 is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide houses with simple brick dentil cornices; 1013-17 are Italianate-style houses whose simple cornices have scroll-sawn end brackets. Just east of this row there are three two-story, two-bay-wide houses at 751-55 Hamburg Street, only one of which retains its original sheet metal cornice.

The former Bergner's Novelty Company, a large brown brick, neoclassical-style three-story industrial building with light stone trim, occupies the northeast corner of South Paca and West Cross Street. It was built in 1900 for Fred Bergner, who manufactured men's celluloid shirt collars and cuffs here; after 1926 the building housed a paper box manufacturer. Both the Paca and Cross Street facades are decorative, nine bays wide, and have central, slightly projecting pavilions capped by low-pitched triangular pediments. Neoclassical details include a "rusticated" basement story and quoins at each corner of the building and framing the central pavilion. The cornice is made up of a light stone crown molding set above a row of brick dentils. The frieze area beneath is framed with light stone bands that create a panel effect; a star set within a circle marks the center of the pediment. There is also a light stone belt course and two bands of light stone trim at the base of the structure. Paired rectangular windows mark each bay at the second and third floor levels. Both the Cross Street and Paca Street sections of the building are two bays deep; another two-bay-wide wing extends back from the northern portion of the Paca Street façade.

### Block 938/953

This triangular-shaped block extends along the east side of Scott Street, south of Cross, to Stockholm Street, and then east to Paca. The east side of Scott Street is filled with two very long rows of housing, both built in the 1890s. The first, at 1101-51, is a group of two-story, two-bay-wide neoclassical style houses; adjoining to the south, at 1201-29, is a group of three-story, two-bay-wide houses with bracketed sheet metal cornices.

East of the church, on the south side of Cross Street, 767-81 is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide houses with sheet metal cornices; 765 is a single two-story, three-bay-wide house with no cornice remaining. Four similar two-bay-wide houses with sheet metal cornices were built at 755-61 Cross, just east of Sterrett Alley. 745-53 are late Italianate-style houses, built in the late 1880s. A pair of three-story Italianate houses, at 741-43, is located at the corner of Paca.

Both sides of Sterrett Alley are filled with two-story, two-bay-wide houses in this block. 1101-19 are late Italianate-style, with jig-sawn friezes; 1104-26 are later, with simple stepped-brick cornices. Late



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Italianate-style two-story houses also line the west side of Paca Street, at 1102-22 but, facing a main street, they are three bays wide.

### Block 820

This triangular-shaped block is bounded by the west side of Scott Street, the northeast side of Stockholm, and the southeast side of Wicomico. The 1100 block of Scott Street is filled with a long row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12'), late Italianate-style houses, at 1108-58, built in 1887 by William E. Banks. A long row of houses also once extended along the north side of Ostend Street, but only four houses remain, at 802-8. These are two-story, two-bay wide early Italianate houses with simple brick dentil cornices, much like those built in 1855 on the north side of Ramsay Street. The southeast side of Wicomico Street, at 1121-43, is filled with a row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses with jig-sawn friezes that have the slightly projecting brick door and window lintels, with brick keystones seen in several other rows in the area.

### Block 811

This block, located southwest of Cross Street, north of Wicomico, contains an important group of three-story, two-bay-wide (most are 12'3" wide, with the corner houses wider) late Italianate-style houses built along the southwest side of Cross Street, west of Scott and Wicomico, in 1879. The houses, at 801-19 and 821-39 Cross, were built by important Baltimore builder Joseph M. Cone and his partner at the time, William Bruns. Cone and Bruns also built an identical row of ten houses in the next block of Cross Street, north of Hamburg, at the same time. Joseph Cone was already a major Baltimore building developer, at work in the Harlem Park neighborhood many blocks to the north. Cone was one of the first rowhouse builders to introduce elements of the then-popular Queen Anne style to his façade decorations. In this group of houses the doorways are framed by projecting brick piers, which support a low-pitched triangular pediment. Each pier is articulated with an upper and lower recessed groove. Fashionable first floor paired windows alternate with wider windows with round-arched transoms. The cornices are late Italianate in style, with three long brackets framing a jig-sawn frieze panel.

The east side of Hamburg Street, north of Stockholm, is built up with a long row of thirty-seven two-story, three-bay-wide (12') late Italianate houses that extend from 1101-1173 Hamburg. They were built in 1884-85 by William and Charles Woods and have a distinctive bull's-eye decorated frieze panel, seen on other houses in the neighborhood and quite popular at this time.

Running almost the entire length of Wicomico Street in this block is the multi-story, red brick Raleigh Industrial Center, a non-contributing resource.

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### Block 801

This block runs southwest of Cross Street between Hamburg and Nanticoke Streets and was developed between 1879 and 1884. The south side of Cross Street in this block contains a group of ten three-story houses built by Cone and Bruns in 1879, at 1001-19 Cross, that are identical to those described above. North of Dexter Street, Lewis Robinson finished out this block of Cross Street with a row of ten two-story, two-bay-wide (12') late Italianate houses built at 1021-39 Cross in 1883. This row has no decorative brickwork decoration. Robinson also built thirty-three similar houses at 1101-65 Nanticoke the same year.

In 1884 James H. Cranwell built out the northwest side of Hamburg Street, at 1100-72, with a two-story, two-bay-wide (11'11") row of late Italianate houses with Queen-Anne style-brickwork decoration, in the form of a belt course made of rows of angled bricks. The houses have short mansard roofs supported by small wooden brackets, two dormer windows per house, and paired first floor windows.

### Block 791

Continuing west along Cross Street, this block runs between Nanticoke and Carroll streets. Originally a German church occupied the northwest corner of Cross and Nanticoke Streets, at 1103 Cross, but it has been replaced by a 1930s or 1940s-era small commercial building, which is not a contributing structure. The former Cross Street M.E. Church stands at the other end of the block, at the southwest corner of Cross and Cleveland Streets. Now called the Southern Friendship Baptist Church, the simple one-story structure has its gable-end and entrance facing Cross Street and runs back along Cleveland three bays. A pair of tall, pointed-arch windows flank a central doorway, itself framed by a tall, pointed arch, set beneath a large oculus filled with stained glass. The small building has been covered with formstone. Between the two churches, there is a row of five two-story, two-bay-wide houses, built in the early 1890s, that have bracketed sheet metal cornices and paired first floor windows.

Around the corner, on the east side of Cleveland Street, at 1117-51, there is a long row of highly unusual two-story rowhouses with short mansard roofs and dormer windows, just like the row built by James H. Cranwell in 1884 at 1100-72 Hamburg Street. Each house is two bays wide, with a paired first floor window. At the south end of the street, 1153-87 Cleveland is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide houses with simple, neoclassical style sheet metal cornices, built in the early 1890s. Two different groups of two-story late Italianate-style houses line the west side of Cleveland Street. The group to the north, at 1118-58 are three bays wide; those to the south, at 1160-84 are two bays wide, with paired first floor windows.

North of Cleveland, 1131-55 Cross Street is a row of two-story, three-bay-wide, late Italianate style houses with molded brick belt courses and a molded brick keystone in the segmentally arched door and window

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lintels. The house at each corner is three stories tall, with a first floor storefront. The houses were built by William and Wilbur Stubbs in 1885-86.

### Block 780

This next block east, between Washington Boulevard and Carroll Street, south of Cross, is built up with rows of houses on Washington Boulevard, Cross, Ward, Ostend and Carroll Streets. The earliest houses were built in 1869 and 1870 in the western half of the block; the eastern section was completed by 1888. Samuel Black and Thomas Willis, both of whom earlier erected rows north of Pratt Street, were responsible for most of the houses put up on the southeast side of Washington Boulevard. Black built 1101-49 Washington Boulevard in 1869, a row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12' and 11'8") Italianate houses; to the south, Willis built similar houses at 1151-73 Washington Boulevard in 1870. The first group of Black's houses, at 1101-11, have been replaced by a modern, non-contributing health care facility.

In 1886 the Stubbs brothers continued building rows of two-story, three-bay-wide (12') late Italianate-style houses in this block, at 1201-25 and 1229-53 Cross Street, on land leased to them by the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum, who had also owned part of the block northeast of Cross Street.

1102-72 Carroll Street is a long row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, that extends all the way south to Ostend Street. Ward Street, the slightly narrower mid-block street is built up with a very long row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, with projecting brick doorway hoods, on its east side, at 1101-59. The west side contains two remaining groups of houses, a short row of only three two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses at 1136-40, and a group of later swell-front houses at 1148-58. This latter row is probably unique in Baltimore, for the swelled portion of the façade is only on the first floor.

The two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses at 1224-34 Ostend Street were built in 1885; those at 1214-22 by George Parks in 1888.

### Block 769

This block lies north of Washington Boulevard between Cross and Ostend Streets. Long rows were built facing Washington Boulevard and Sargeant Street between 1884 and 1886. There are no houses on James Street. The block was developed by Joseph L. Bowen, who named what would later be called Sargeant Street, Bowen Street.

Bowen built two-story, two-bay-wide (12'), late Italianate-style houses with jig-sawn friezes at 1100-84 Washington Boulevard; five two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses at 1301-9 Cross Street (1309

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is gone); and a long row of two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate style houses, whose cornices have jig-sawn friezes decorated with bull's-eyes, at 1104-54 Sargeant Street. These houses also have projecting brick window lintels, with keystones, on the first floor openings. Across the street 1101-41 Sargeant Street are three-bay-wide houses with late Italianate-style cornices with jig-sawn frieze panels, projecting decorative brick door hoods, and belt courses made of angled/cut bricks. At the southwest corner of Cross and Sargeant Streets there is a separate two-story, three-bay-wide house with a broken-pedimented roofline, at 1102 Sargeant Street. Like some of the rows two blocks south, this building has patterned terra cotta tiles decorating its façade.

In 1886 builder Charles E. Dietz erected a very unusual row of two-story, two-bay wide houses on lower end of the west side of Sargeant Street, at 1156-82. All of the houses have porch-fronts. The first and last five houses of the fifteen-house group have their gable ends facing the street, giving the row a kind of Tudor look. The central five units have steeply pitched gable roofs with colonial-style dormers. Beneath the roofline there is a deep, bracketed cornice. The porch-fronts seem to have originally had narrow spindle balusters, in keeping with the attempted "colonial" look of the houses. Dietz also built the much plainer row of seventeen two-story, two-bay-wide (11'7") houses across the street, at 1143-75 Sargeant, where the late Italianate-style cornices have jigs-sawn friezes with bull's-eye decorations. Here the first floor windows are paired.

### Block 759

This block extends southwest of Ostend Street between James and Herkimer, and was improved between 1895 and 1906.

The east side of Glyndon Street is built up with two-story, three-bay-wide houses. Those at 1201-21 have simple sheet metal cornices; those at 1223-39 have stepped brick cornices, brick door hoods and a belt course made of angled bricks. At the southern end of the block, the row at 1245-61, has Queen-Anne-influenced decorative brickwork—a molded brick belt course, projecting molded brick doorway hoods, and a slightly projecting, molded brick band set atop the segmentally arched window lintels. The houses have sheet metal cornices. The west side of Glyndon is built up with one long row of two-story, two-bay-wide houses, at 1200-76. They have simple sheet metal cornices and slightly wider first floor windows. 1401-21 Ostend Street is a group of three-bay-wide houses with simple sheet metal cornices, much like the row around the corner at 1200-24 James.

1200-24 James Street is a row of two-story houses that are a mix of two and three bays wide. They have simple sheet metal cornices. 1236 is a single three-bay-wide house built of brown brick that has the same belt course made up of terra cotta squares, as the houses in the block to the southwest. 1238-56 James Street have a belt course made of angled bricks and a stepped brick cornice, much like the houses at 1223-39 Glyndon. The eight houses at the lower end of the block, near Carey Street, are earlier. They also are three bays wide, but have a late Italianate-style cornice with jig-sawn frieze, and projecting brick door hoods.



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### Block 768

This block, east of James and south of Stockholm, was built up with two-story houses between 1884 and 1900. The first lots improved were twenty-two on the north side of Washington Boulevard, at 1224-76, five on S. Carey Street, at 1121-29, and twenty-three of the south side of Sargeant Street, at 1231-75. Here Michael Z. Hammer built two-bay-wide (12' on Washington Boulevard and Carey, 11'8" on Sargeant) late Italianate-style houses in 1884. The western portion of the block remained empty until 1894, when Robert Carswell built a long row of two-story, three-bay-wide (14') houses with sheet metal cornices at 1231-69 James Street, as well as the group of ten similar houses at 1101-19 S. Carey Street.

In 1898 Frank Melville built out the remainder of the eastern half of the block by putting up two-story, two-bay-wide houses at 1200-22 Washington Boulevard, 1301-09 Ostend Street, and 1201-11 Sargeant Street. August Weber built fifteen two-story, two-bay-wide (12') neoclassical-style houses at 1201-29 James Street in 1900 as well as fifteen similar houses at 1200-28 Sargeant Street.

1230-72 Sargeant, built in the mid-1880s, are two-story, two-bay-wide houses with brickwork decoration, in the form of a molded brick belt course and a molded brick projecting band, with keystone, set above the segmental arches of the door and window openings. The cornice is framed by end brackets and has a jig-sawn frieze.

### Block 779

This block, bordering on the southeast side of Washington Boulevard, southwest of Ostend Street, was not built up until 1899-1900. Frank Melville built the twelve two-story, two-bay-wide (12'3") neoclassical-style houses at 1201-23 Washington Boulevard, northeast of the URE facility, in 1899. He continued building around the corner, at 1211-23 Ostend Street, in 1901.

The main building of the United Railways and Electric Company occupied the center of the western half of the block, facing Washington Boulevard until about 1909. In that year, after the URE had moved to its present site south of Bush Street, Jacob Wheatfield built fourteen two-story, three-bay-wide (14') neoclassical-style houses with sheet metal cornices on the site, at 1225-51 Washington Boulevard, as well as fourteen more 12'9'-wide houses on the northwest side of Ward Street. The latter row has been torn down.

Three local builders filled the eastern half of the block between 1899 and 1908. Charles Herbold built two-story, two-bay-wide houses with simple sheet metal cornices and stained glass door transoms at 1200-16 Carroll Street, just south of Ostend, in 1905-6, and five more houses at 1201-9 Ostend, a few years later. John

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Collimore (or Cullimore), working with Joseph Henck, put up twenty-two two-story, three-bay-wide swell-front houses (13') at 1218-60 Carroll Street in 1899.

Building partners Benjamin Bennett and George F. Beavin built an unusual row of ten two-story, three-bay-wide (14', with 16' ends), brown brick, porch-front houses, with sheet metal cornices decorated with classical swags in 1908 at 1215-33 S. Carey Street, north of Carroll. The segmentally arched brick lintels are capped by a row of projecting header bricks and have a terra-cotta keystone. The wider end houses have flat fronts and a second-story bay window. The next year they completed an identical row on the other side of Carey Street (block 778).

### Block 790

East of Carroll Street and south of Ostend, this block runs east to Nanticoke Street and south to Carey. The building partnership of Joseph Henck and John Collimore first erected a long row of two-story, three-bay-wide (13') swell-front houses at 1219-69 Carroll Street in 1899, then built similar houses at 1301-29 South Carey Street in 1900.

In 1907 Charles Herbold built a row of seven two-story, two-bay-wide (14') flat-fronted houses at 1221-33 Carroll Street, and five more around the corner, at 1123-31 Ostend Street. The houses have sheet metal cornices decorated with classical swags and round-arched first floor windows. Southeast of Cleveland, Herbold built two groups of houses in 1909; 1111-21 Ostend have sheet metal cornices decorated with swags, but paired first floor windows. The next group south, 1101-9 Ostend, just north of Nanticoke Street, has a later style of sheet metal cornice, with end brackets topped by balls finials that project above the roofline.

In 1909 Benjamin Bennett and George Beavin began building neo-classical style brown brick houses on the northwest side of Cleveland Street. The row contains twenty 13'8"-wide houses, with a 14'-wide house on either end. 1200-04 Cleveland Street are two-story, two-bay-wide flat-fronted brown brick houses with sheet metal cornices and marble steps. 1206-08 have front porches, but are set back from the first three houses. 1210-12 are a pair of bay-window, porch-front houses; 1214-16 have flat fronts, 1216-18 have bay windows and porch fronts, etc. The sheet metal cornices of the flat-fronted houses are decorated with classical swags, as are the upper panels of the second-floor bay windows on those units. The segmentally arched brick lintels are capped by a row of projecting header bricks and have a terra-cotta keystone. The house at the south end of the row, at 1246 Cleveland, also projects forward from the main row.

In 1910 they built similar houses on the southeast side of Cleveland Street, but with a different pattern of flat and bay-window, porch-front houses. 1201-3 are flat-fronted houses, 1205 has a front porch, then 1207-17 are bay-window, porch-front houses, and 1219 has a flat front. The center of the row, 1221-23, is marked by a pair of houses with a two-story, slightly projecting bay; 1225 has a flat front; there is another group of bay-



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window, porch-front houses; and the row ends with a flat-fronted house that projects forward from the row. They completed their building operations in this block in 1911, with a row of fourteen two-story, bay-window, porch-front houses on the north side of Carey Street, southeast of Cleveland at 1401-21; each end house of the row is three stories tall, with a flat front. In 1912 Bennett and Beavin built an identical row of bay-window, porch-fronts on the southwest side of Carey Street, in block 789.

### Block 799

This block, once part of a four-block track owned first by the Chesapeake Gas Company, which later became Consolidated Gas Company, still retains the original retort house of the gas company, built in 1885-86, facing Bayard Street, between Nanticoke and Hamburg Streets. The monumental, Renaissance-Revival-style structure is highly decorative and stands as an example of the kind of stylistic care both architects and commercial companies gave to their buildings in this late Victorian era. The brick building is two stories tall and nine bays wide, with a central portion and two wings. The central five-bay-wide section has a projecting entryway flanked by bays defined by recessed arches and capped with triangular pediments. The whole sits on a high stone basement. The one-story entrance feature projects deeply enough so that long flights of stone steps can be placed parallel to the façade, which lead, through arched openings on either side to an entry porch. Wide brick arches with decorative moldings spring from brick piers on each of the three faces of the porch. On the main façade, a heavy stone modillion cornice extends across the wings and frames the two triangular pediments. Ocular windows decorate the center of each pediment. While the pedimented bays are marked by a pair of arched windows supported by brick piers, the wings have rectangular windows, also framed by brick piers. These windows have stepped brick decorations above the lintels. All of the sills are stone. A wide and tall monitor rises above the central section of the building. It has a hipped roof supported by brick piers that frame a bank of six windows.

### Block 789

Bounded by Carey, Nanticoke, Bayard, and Carroll Streets, the first houses in this block went up in 1884-85, built by George Moke. He improved both the southeast side of Carroll Street, at 1331-61, and the northwest side of Cleveland Street, at 1330-60, with long rows of sixteen houses each. The two-story, two-bay-wide houses have very simple, deep Italianate cornices, with small block modillions and a row of dentils supporting the crown molding, and a deep, plain frieze area. Moke also built a shorter row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') late Italianate style houses facing Bayard Street, at 1301-25. These, however, have jig-sawn friezes with distinctive bull's-eye moldings.

The row of two-story, three bay-wide (13'), swell-front houses facing S. Carey Street, northwest of Cleveland, at 1300-22, were built in 1900 by Joseph Henck and John Collimore, at the same time they put up the

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identical row across Carey Street, in block 790. The two-story, bay-window, 14'-wide porch-front houses at 1400-10 S. Carey Street, south of Cleveland, were built in 1912 by Bennett and Beavin, at the same time they put up a row of similar houses just across Carey Street, in block 790. The southwest corner of Carey and Nanticoke Streets is now occupied by a modern, non-contributing building.

### Block 778

This block is located northwest of Carroll Street, between Carey and Bayard, and fronts on Washington Boulevard. The eastern half of the block was developed first, in 1884, by James Miller and Charles R. Coleman who put up rows of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') late Italianate-style houses with jig-sawn friezes decorated with bull's-eye moldings at 1334-58 Carroll and 1331-61 Ward Street. 1219-39 Bayard Street, also built by Miller and Coleman in 1884, have even fancier cornices.

The southwest side of Carey Street, south of Ward, is a row of two-story, brown brick porch-front houses with sheet metal cornices, identical to the row just across the street in block 779. This row, at 1214-34 S. Carey, was built by Bennett and Beavin in 1909. The houses have three windows on the first floor and two above. The segmentally arched brick lintels are capped by a row of projecting header bricks and have a terra-cotta keystone. The end units project from the row, do not have porches, but do have a second-floor bay window.

Just south of Carey, 1301 Washington Boulevard is a single two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate house. The Wayman A.M.E. brick chapel and stone church occupy the upper third of the block, facing Washington Boulevard. The entire lower end, the site of lumber yards at the turn of the twentieth century, is now the site of the modern Charles Carroll Barrister Elementary School #34, which runs the entire width of the block between Washington Boulevard and Ward Street.

### Block 767

Extending west from Washington Boulevard, this block between Carey and Bayard runs west to James Street. All of the block faces are filled with long rows of housing. The eastern half of the block was developed between 1893 and 1900; the western section between 1894 and 1906.

The former Public School #34, built in 1895, occupies the northwest corner of S. Carey Street and Washington Boulevard. The two-story, four-bay-wide and thirteen-bay-deep building is now the Barrister Court Apartments. The school is built in a Classical Revival style, of red brick with white trim made of sheet metal. The slightly projecting, four-bay-wide entrance pavilion faces Washington Boulevard, capped by a triangular pediment framed on all sides by a deep sheet metal cornice decorated with different bands of

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neoclassical motifs. This same cornice extends around the sides of the building and frames the two similar triangular pediments marking the S. Carey Street façade. The wide entrance door has a flat classical pediment and a stained glass transom. Tall, wide stone steps lead to the entrance. The building sits on a high basement, lit by large square windows along the Carey Street façade.

The first houses to go up on the block were built in 1893 by William Clendenin, a well-known Baltimore builder, at 1332-38 Washington Boulevard. These are two-story, three-bay-wide flat-fronted houses; the sheet metal cornices have four long brackets per house. A few years later John and Charles Gensler built five two-story, three-bay-wide (15') houses at 1322-30 Washington Street that are an unusual mix of two flat-fronted houses (1322-24), a square-bay house at 1326, another flat-fronted unit at 1328, and a swell-fronted house at 1330. All have simple neoclassical-style sheet metal cornices. The Genslers also built six similar two-bay-wide (12') houses at 1307-17 Sargeant Street. Then, in 1899-1900, John F. Carter completed the row on Washington Boulevard with a group of seventeen two-story, three-bay-wide (14') swell-fronted houses at 1340-70 and a three-story, three-bay-wide storefront at 1372. The houses all have stone belt courses running across the facades at the first and second-floor window levels.

The rest of this southeastern section of the block was completed in 1899-1900 when Joseph Green put up fourteen two-bay-wide (12') neo-classical-style houses with sheet metal cornices and round-arched first floor windows at 1327-53 Sargeant and five more (without the round-arched window) at 1121-29 Bayard, southeast of Sargeant.

Several different builders worked on the western half of this block. Between 1894 and 1896 Malachi Parks built five two-story, three-bay-wide (14') houses with simple sheet metal cornices at 1100-08 S. Carey Street and twelve more at 1300-22 Sargeant Street. John Delcher built more stylish houses in 1895-96—swell-fronted three-bay-wide (14') houses, with neoclassical-style sheet metal cornices, at 1110-18 Carey (1118 Carey has a flat front with a first floor corner store) and 1301-11 James, as well as a very unusual group of six three-bay-wide houses at 1313-23 James, built in 1896, that have projecting first floor squared bays topped with open porches

The lower portion of the western half of the block has two-story, neoclassical style houses with sheet metal cornices built between 1905 and 1907. First to go up was the row at 1101-9 Bayard, built by Charles Deneke in 1905. The building partnership of Joseph Hirt and August Weber put up the rest of the houses—a group of five three-bay-wide houses at 1111-19 Bayard; fifteen more at 1325-49 James; and fifteen more at 1324-52 Sargeant Street. The sheet metal cornices have three long brackets, resembling earlier Italianate styles.

### Block 758

This block, running between Herkimer and James, south of Carey, is on the westernmost edge of the Historic District. It also contains some of the latest housing built in the area. The half block west of Glyndon Street was built up with typical Baltimore "marble houses" between 1911 and 1913 by Joseph Hirt and August

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Weber, a well-known team of Baltimore builders in these years. This is the style of house that filled block after block of East Baltimore north of Patterson Park, in the early years of the twentieth century, before World War I. Usually builders of marble houses used different amounts of marble to decorate the facades depending on whether the row faced a main or secondary street. In this block the same pattern is followed. The houses facing Carey Street, at 900-18, have marble stringers, window lintels and sills, and marble steps. Those on the west side of Glyndon, at 1300-48, have marble stringers and sills, and marble-faced basements and steps. Those facing Bayard, at 901-19 have marble stringers, sills, and steps; but houses on the east side of Herkimer, at 1301-49, only have marble steps. The houses have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets each; the first floor windows are wide and have transoms.

The houses on the east half of the block are earlier and several rows are quite distinctive. The row on the northern part of the southeast side of Glyndon Street, at 1301-25, was built in 1895-96 by Robert Carswell. The thirteen two-story, 14'-wide houses are extremely stylish and have elaborate terra cotta decorations, as well as sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of dentils. The first group, at 1301-11, have flat fronts and paired first floor windows. Door and window lintels have molded brick keystones and "ears." The decorative brick belt course is made up of a row of variously decorated, molded brick tiles. Each sheet metal cornice is framed by end brackets decorated with rosettes. To the south, at 1313-25, the three-bay-wide houses have squared bays with two windows on each floor of the bay. These houses have similar terra cotta belt courses but the door and window lintels are different from the houses to the north. Here the segmental arch capping the first floor openings has a large keystone, which matches the marble window sill.

Carswell built nine very similar two-story, three-bay-wide houses at 1300-16 James Street, south of Carey, in these same years. The first five, at 1300-08 James have flat fronts, 1310-16 have squared bays; the neoclassical-style sheet metal cornice is decorated with a row of small modillions. The next group of houses to the south, 1318-32 James Street, were built in 1903 by Richard Burdette. Here, flat-fronted, two-and-three-bay-wide houses alternate. There is a plain sheet metal cove cornice. Each doorway has a stained glass transom and the steps are marble. Richard Burdette also built the ten houses on the northeast side of Bayard Street, at 1001-19, in 1903. These are plain two-story, three-bay-wide (14') houses with sheet metal cornices.

A large carpet factory building once ran between James and Glyndon Streets, northeast of the houses facing Bayard. Today, this site is occupied by a modern church, The Power House, at 1352 James Street, which is a non-contributing resource.

Rows on the lower end of the block were built by Robert Carswell, between 1906 and 1908 and show even more elaborate decoration. Carswell first built nine houses at 1334-50 James Street in 1906, followed by twelve more at 1327-49 Glyndon Street, in 1908. The two-story, two-bay-wide (13'4") rows are built of brown, Roman brick and terra cotta medallions ornament many parts of the façade. In an unusual design, each doorway is recessed behind an arched entryway cut into the façade. The paired first floor windows and those of



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the second floor have segmental arches composed of a double row of header bricks, (the top row projecting slightly), centered on a very large keystone. On the James Street houses, Carswell used a belt course is made up of a row of large decorative terra cotta tiles, but on Glyndon Street he marked the mid-point of each façade with only two terra cotta ornaments, one set above the door, the other over the window. Pairs of similar terra cotta ornaments are placed one above the other, between each window on all of the houses. The sheet metal cornice is supported by end brackets and is decorated with a row of dentils. Carswell sold the houses he built in 1908 to Lithuanian families, who obtained mortgages from the First Lithuanian Building Association.

### Block 777

This block runs southwest of Bayard Street to Bush, and southeast of Washington Boulevard to Carroll Street. Washington Boulevard is built up with a very long row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses that run from 1401 to 1461 and face Carroll Park. Built in 1888 by Celsius H. Saffell (or Soffell), the houses have typical Queen Anne-style decorative brick door hoods; first floor windows have segmentally arched lintels made up of a double row of header bricks, with the upper row alternately projecting to create a decorative effect. The late Italianate-style cornices have jig-sawn friezes. Saffell also built the long row of twenty-four similar houses on the northwest side of Ward Street, at 1402-48, in 1888. Here the cornices are supported by three long brackets and decorated with a row of scroll-sawn modillions.

The long row of two-story, two-bay-wide (12') late Italianate-style houses at 1402-44 Carroll Street, built by Albert Horner in 1886-87, have cornices supported by three long brackets; between each there is a jig-sawn frieze decorated with a bull's-eye. One set of original 4/4 window sash survives. The same builder seems to have been responsible for the row at 1218-36 Bayard Street, whose cornices also have three long brackets framing frieze panels marked by bull's-eyes, as well as the similar houses at 1407-27 Ward Street. The houses at 1202-12 Bayard, northwest of Ward, also built in the late 1880s, have an elaborate stepped-brick cornice, but also have projecting brick door hoods like the row facing Washington Boulevard.

An interesting two-story brick industrial building with stylish details occupies the northeast corner of Bush and Ward Streets. It is one-bay-wide, facing Bush Street, and runs back along Ward ten bays deep. Each bay is framed by brick piers and the square windows have wide stone lintels. The entrance façade on Bush Street is set beneath the end gable of the building, which has been given a stepped brick cornice. The first floor has a wide opening in the center of the façade, topped by a tall, original wooden double door with arched top. Long iron strap hinges open both the upper and lower portions of the door, to load or unload stored goods. The long side facades, facing both Ward Street and Washington Boulevard, are marked by a central, two-bay-wide cross-gabled section, with a tall window in the peak of the end gable.

A firehouse built in 1923 occupies the northwest corner of Bush and Carroll Streets. It is a two-story structure built in a kind of classical revival style with Art Deco-influenced decorative motifs. The building has

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a tiled, low-pitched gable roof with parapets on either side. Two plain end bays, marked with simple stone bands near the top, extend to the roofline and frame a decorative central portion where the fire-truck entrance doors are located. The entire central portion has much decorative stonework. At the entry level, between the wide openings with their stone lintels, there is a commemorative plaque honoring Mayor Broening, the architect, William F. Stone, Jr., and builder, and the leading members of the Baltimore Fire Department. The actual garage doors are recessed behind the façade. The upper level of the façade is marked by a band of windows. Beneath, stone panels and cartouches lend a neo-classical feel to the building, but above the windows, the decorative stonework consists of a row of Art Deco-style grooves and stylized cartouches.

A non-contributing metal building occupies the northeast corner of Bush and Ward Streets. It houses the sheet metal fabricating firm of Metacord, Inc.

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### List of Non-Contributing Properties

1. 908-12 Washington Boulevard, a modern one-story church building, the Holy Nation Tabernacle Church.
2. 846-56 Washington Boulevard, Washington Village branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.
3. 514-18 and 511-17 Wyeth Street, new two-story housing
4. 806-14 and 824-36 Carroll Street, new two-story housing
5. 800 Scott Street, NW corner Scott and Hamburg, George Washington Elementary School
6. The R. C. Lucas Binders building, at 1147 Wicomico Street, northeast corner of Wicomico and Ostend Streets, is a two-story, fourteen-bay-wide, eighteen-bay-deep modern building.
7. 1150 Ostend Street, Raleigh Industrial Center, an eight-story modern brick building.
8. 1101-5 Cross Street, a vacant and abandoned one-story commercial building, SW corner Cross and Nanticoke (site of former German Church)
9. 1104 Ward Street, a modern commercial building
10. 1116 Ward Street, a modern commercial building
11. 1111 Washington Boulevard, just south of Cross Street, is a new brick health care facility, the Open Gates Health Center.
12. 1412 S. Carey Street, a one-story concrete block warehouse on the southwest corner of Carey and Nanticoke Streets.
13. The Burch Company, 1303 Carroll Street, a two-story, modern brick building.
14. 1300 Carroll Street, just south of Carey, a one-story warehouse building with individual storage bays, owned now by Stevenson & Co., machinists.
15. Charles Carroll Barrister Elementary School #34, which runs the entire width of the block between Washington Boulevard and Ward Street, north of Bayard.

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14. The Power House, a modern church building, at 1352 James Street, replaced an old carpet factory on the site at the turn of the century.

15. Modern gas station, 1463 Washington Boulevard, southeast corner of Bush Street.

16. 1227 Bush Street, northeast corner of Ward and Bush Streets, a new metal one-story building owned by Metacord, Inc., sheet metal fabricators.



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### Summary Statement of Significance:

The Pigtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the industrial development of Baltimore in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The development of the district is intimately linked with hallmark events of the Industrial Revolution in Baltimore, particularly the growth and development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the nation's first railroad. Location of the B&O Railroad on West Pratt Street in 1830 and the rapid growth of related industries around it, like locomotive works and car-building shops, directly resulted in the growth of a nearby working-class community. After 1870 the area became the home of the city's major gas works—a technological innovation that provided a new form of street lighting and then indoor lighting. The area also gains significance from the fact that it was one of Baltimore's major German settlements, particularly after the 1868 partnership between the B&O Railroad and the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company. The district is also significant under Criterion C as an example of a type of working-class neighborhood characteristic of the period 1830-1915 in Baltimore. It is one of the earliest examples in the city of a mainly two-story working class neighborhood developed around a specific factory or industrial site. Examples of every form of urban vernacular residential architecture built in Baltimore between 1830 and 1915 can be seen in the district.

### Resource History and Historic Context:

#### Criterion A

The industrial history of the Pigtown area begins with the brickyards established late in the eighteenth century on land belonging to the Mount Clare plantation owned by the Carroll family. Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis acquired some 2,368 acres southwest of the fledgling settlement of Baltimore Town in 1732 and soon put it to both agricultural and industrial use. Rich in natural resources, the Mount Clare Plantation became one of the nation's first agricultural and industrial complexes, complete with a sawmill, brick kilns, and an iron furnace. In 1754 Dr. Carroll's son, Charles Carroll, Barrister (1723-83) inherited the Mount Clare estate and proceeded to turn his father's modest farmhouse on the property into a grand Palladian country seat.

After Carroll's death, a number of brickmakers and brickmaking firms bought parcels of the original estate and established brickyards and kilns. Several of these entrepreneurs, like George Warner, James Berry, and Alexander Russell gave their names to streets later laid out near the location of their brickyards, most of which were located on either side of the Washington Road, an area then known as "Carroll's Field." The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List identifies fourteen brickmakers working in south Baltimore, including three in Ridgely's Addition, five on Sharp Street, two on Conway, one on Hanover and the largest, Christopher Hughes, on Light Street.

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When Thomas Poppleton surveyed the city of Baltimore in 1816 and published his plan for its future growth in 1823, only a few houses had been built along Washington Boulevard (then called Columbia Street), west of Fremont Street. Much of the land south of Washington Boulevard and north of Cross Street was held by three different church groups to be used as burying grounds. St. Peter's Catholic Church owned the block between Scott and Sterrett Street, south of St. Peter Street (now Carroll Street); the German Reformed congregation owned the block to the west; and a German Lutheran congregation owned the block between Parkin and Callendar, south of Washington Boulevard and north of Cross. To the southeast there was a large Potter's Field and African Burying Ground occupying land between Cross and Stockholm Streets, east of Sterrett to Ridgely.

Dr. James McHenry, aide-de-camp to George Washington and the war hero for whom Fort McHenry was named, lived on a large estate north of Pratt Street and west of Fremont and also owned land facing the Middle Branch of the Patapsco, directly south of the intersection of Washington Boulevard and Cross Street. James Carroll, the grandson of Charles Carroll, Barrister, now owned Mount Clare and the vast acreage surrounding it.

When, in 1827, some of the leading business and professional men of Baltimore joined together to found the nation's first railroad company, they decided to break ground for the new road they were building west on a piece of James Carroll's property. Their surveyors and engineers had decided that the most efficient way to build a road west was to follow the Gwynn's Falls Valley to Relay and then follow the route of the Patapsco River to Ellicott's Mills and beyond. But they also had to connect with Baltimore City and they decided the best way to do that was east across Pratt Street, the street that led directly to the harbor. Thus negotiations began with James Carroll to grant the company a right-of-way through his land, to lay track between Pratt Street and the Gwynn's Falls. The path chosen lay along the northern border of the Mount Clare estate, south of the old road to Frederick and north of the road to Washington. Once the route had been settled upon, members of the Carroll and McHenry families sold the railroad company parcels of land on the southwest corner of Pratt and Poppleton Streets and the real history of southwest Baltimore began.

By May 1830 the B&O had laid track to Ellicott's Mills and built a station house there. One of the early problems the railroad company had was obtaining quality steam locomotives, an invention still in the development stage. Early in 1831 they announced a contest with a \$4,000 prize for the best locomotive design and soon hired the winner, Phineas Davis, to set up shop on Pratt Street. Local inventor Ross Winans was also developing powerful locomotives; in 1835 when Davis was killed in a locomotive explosion, Winans took over the B&O engine-building shops and over the next decade built some of the most successful locomotives used on the line. In 1845 he opened his own shop on Pratt Street, just east of the B&O yards. By now the railroad had reached Cumberland and was beginning to build a spur line to Locust Point to have access to a deepwater terminal. Ever more powerful steam

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locomotives had to be built to haul heavy loads of coal from Western Maryland to the city. When the B&O finally reached Wheeling, West Virginia, and the Ohio River in 1853, the railroad had some 1,000 employees; by 1860, that figure had doubled. Statistics offered by the company in the fall of 1857 boasted that the B&O had the "largest fleet of any railroad in America," with 236 locomotives and 3,668 freight cars.

All of this building activity needed workmen—boiler makers, metal workers, machinists, blacksmiths, firemen, carpenters, painters, and tinnerns, among others. As the B&O reached westward and the local engine and car-building shops expanded, more and more workers sought housing in the area. The first houses went up beginning in 1833, north of the yards on Pratt, Lombard, and Hollins Street, and south of the yards on McHenry and Ramsay Streets, and Washington Boulevard. Two-and-a-half-stories high and usually only two bays wide, they were clearly built as the homes of workingmen. By the mid-1840s, at a time when the yards and car-building shops were rapidly expanding, builders started to put up a new form of slightly larger, working class house. Called two-story-and-attic houses, they had lower-pitched gable roofs that allowed for extra rooms in the attic story. The building of block after block of these houses in the decade 1845-55 exactly corresponds to the real beginning of the industrial revolution in Baltimore, when new steam-powered factories sprang up on undeveloped land outside the old city. The area in southwest Baltimore centered around the B&O yards would become one of the most important industrial sections of the city by the end of the nineteenth century.

The Pigtown Historic District grew up as more and more large-scale factory businesses set up shop near the B&O yards in southwest Baltimore. Ross Winans' engine-building shop came first, but was soon followed by the Hayward, Bartlett iron-manufacturing plant, located on the southwest corner of Pratt and Scott Streets. This important Baltimore business grew out of a stove manufacturing foundry started by George Hayward in 1832 in South Baltimore. By the 1840s the company specialized in cast iron stoves; in 1846 it bought out the Latrobe Stove Foundry and began manufacturing this popular brand and selling it nationally. Soon Thomas Bartlett joined the firm and in 1850 the two men moved to the Scott Street site, where they built new warehouses, workshops, and foundries, all needing skilled workmen.

The company grew enormously in the 1850s, making prefabricated cast-iron building fronts and commercial structures shipped west on the B&O, and then carried on riverboats to towns on the Mississippi River. Baltimore's architectural cast-iron soon became famous throughout the South, and much influenced the look of New Orleans, with its many Baltimore-made, cast-iron balconies and other architectural ornaments. The company's architectural ironwork could be found in the United States Capitol, the South Carolina Statehouse, and in Baltimore's own Peabody Library. In 1863 Hayward, Bartlett & Co. bought Ross Winans' Locomotive Works, located between the company's site on Scott Street and the B&O Mount Clare shops, and began building train engines as the Baltimore Locomotive Works. By the 1870s, the firm, now known as Bartlett, Robbins, & Co., had become one of the



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country's largest producers of iron gas-lighting apparatus. Although gas street-lights had been introduced years before, houses were now beginning to be built with interior gas-light fixtures, many made by the Bartlett-Robbins Co. In an 1881 publication, the firm was noted as being "among the most prominent of the manufacturing establishments of this city" that was "now one of the most extensive manufacturers of architectural iron gas-works, and heating by hot water and steam, in the United States."<sup>1</sup>

In the 1890s the company employed over a 1,000 workers and was ranked as the largest iron foundry in the United States. When World War I broke out, the firm produced large numbers of munitions. Finally, in 1927, the Pittsburgh-based Koppers Company bought the business and its facilities, built new, more modern buildings on the site, and began producing a wider variety of metal products. The company remained a major employer in southwest Baltimore until its closing in recent years.

Another long-lived business in the area was the gas works, located several blocks southwest of Ostend Street, between Scott and Nanticoke Streets. Near here, at the corner of Scott and Hamburg Streets, the Peoples' Gas Company began manufacturing gas in 1870. The B&O brought Western Maryland coal to the plant to make coal gas in a retort house and then piping the gas to another building for purifying, and finally storage in tanks on the property. In 1880 the Peoples' Gas Company joined with Baltimore's original Old Gas-Light Co., chartered in 1817 by Rembrandt Peale and others, and the Consumers' Mutual Gas-light Co. to form the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, which now made gas from carburated water. The large brick Generator and Retort House they built east of Bayard Street in 1885-86 is one of the few remaining nineteenth century gas-generating buildings in the country. The east half of the building served as the generator house, the west half was the retort house. Four large gas holders were originally located east of the building, but are now gone.

Also located in Spring Gardens, just south of the Historic District, were two glass manufacturers, providing jobs to several hundred local men. One of the earliest glass production houses in the country began on Federal hill in 1790. In 1857 the Baltimore Glass Works opened at Spring Gardens to make bottles, jars, and other glass containers, and in 1872 was joined by the Maryland Glass Works, which specialized in making window glass at its factory in the 2100 block of Wicomico Street. This firm was purchased by Captain Isaac Emerson, the manufacturer of Bromo-Seltzer, in 1910, to make containers for his drug company's products. Emerson had been buying his trademark blue glass from other suppliers but then decided to manufacture it himself locally and soon it became known as "Maryland Blue" glass. The company also made the blue glass jars for another locally-made product, Noxzema skin cream. The factory operated seven days a week, with four six-hour shifts, thus providing many jobs

<sup>1</sup> John T. Scharf, *A History of Baltimore City and County, Parts I and II* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971). p. 426



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for local residents. Not long after Capt. Emerson bought the Maryland Glass Works, the Baltimore Enamel and Novelty Company opened its plant in the same block of Wicomico Street. First opened in 1896 as the Baltimore Enamelling Company, the firm manufactured enamelled cooking utensils and signs.

Another major local employer was the United Railway & Electric Company, whose offices were located in the 1200 block of Washington Boulevard. Extensive car barns for storing and repairing streetcars occupied several blocks southwest of Bush Street and Washington Boulevard, opposite Carroll Park. This facility was known as the Carroll Park Shops of the URE. Created in 1899 to amalgamate the city's fragmented street railway system, the United Railways & Electric Company hired B&O architect E. Francis Baldwin to design a single, centralized shop for repairing and rebuilding streetcars. Two huge one-story buildings (each covering an entire block) went up on the southeast side of Washington Boulevard, between Bush and Elk Streets. Each structure is lit by four long roof monitors that run the entire length of the building. Today, these turn-of-the-century facilities still stand as the repair shop for MTA buses.

The period also saw America's first major wave of European immigration, when close to a million famine Irish sought refuge in this country and German immigration reached new records. Since many of the immigrants were poor farmers, unskilled in particular trades, their sudden availability made rapid industrial expansion and transportation improvements possible. This aspect of the story has particular relevance to the Pigtown area, for it, like the blocks north of the B&O, drew many German and Irish immigrants eager for work. Many of the Irish stayed north of Pratt Street, near their church, St. Peter the Apostle, built in 1843 on the northeast corner of Poppleton and Hollins Street. But south of Pratt Street, the new community growing up southeast of the rail yards attracted mostly Germans.

In 1855 the German Church of the United Brethren in Christ, located on Conway, near Sharp Street, purchased land on the northeast corner of Scott and Carroll Streets for a mission church for local Germans. Here they erected the Otterbein Chapel between 1857 and 1859, the first large church to be built in the area. The land was owned by the Elders, Trustees, and members of the German Evangelical Reformed Church in the City of Baltimore, who had begun to sell off lots facing Washington Boulevard in the early 1850s. The church elders later developed the rest of the block, hiring builders to put up the three-story houses facing Scott Street in 1868 to 1870, the three-story alley houses on the east side of Otterbein in 1871, and the two-story houses on the north side of Carroll Street and the west side of Otterbein in 1869-71. Almost all house sales were to Germans.

Another German Reformed Church owned the block across the street, south of Carroll and west of Scott Street. They did not develop the land themselves but rather started selling parcels to local builders in 1858. Originally a small German church also occupied the northwest corner of Cross and Nanticoke Streets. Two other German churches were only a few blocks away—St. Stephen's German

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Evangelical Lutheran church, on the northwest corner of Hamburg and Hanover Streets (1852) and St. Martin's German Evangelical Lutheran at the northeast corner of Sharp and Henrietta Streets, built in 1867.

The history of the B&O Railroad is inextricably linked to German immigration after the Civil War. In 1867, John Garrett, the President of the railroad, entered into a business relationship with the North-German Lloyd line, that would bring many immigrants directly from Bremen to Baltimore. The railroad built terminal facilities on Locust Point and ran rail lines right up to where the ships docked. German or Eastern European immigrants who boarded in Bremen could buy combination steamer and railroad tickets, so that when their boat landed they could disembark into the waiting B&O passenger cars that would take them to cities like Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. Naturally, some Germans stayed in Baltimore, finding jobs near where they landed in Locust Point, South Baltimore, or further west, near the B&O car shops. Others took the ferry to Fells Point and settled further north, on either side of Broadway.

An investigation into the land records of Baltimore City shows that German-born builders put up many of the houses in the Pigtown Historic District, a pattern that also holds true for northeast Baltimore, as well. Most of these men only built a few rows of houses here and then worked elsewhere, but several became quite well known because of their extensive operations in other parts of the city. German-born builders at work in the district include Meyer Reinhard, Conrad and Henry Rippel, Henry Saumenig, Celsius Soffell, Frederick Weis, Wilbur Stubbs, Charles Dietz, George W. Moke, Jacob Saum, Joseph Cone and Henry Bruns, and August Weber. Among them, Jacob Saum went on to build many of the three-story houses facing Union Square in the 1870s and early 1880s, and Joseph Cone developed much of the area around Harlem Park in the 1880s. The partnership of August Weber and Joseph Hirt specialized in neoclassical-style, brown brick "marble houses," especially in the Patterson Park area, in the early 1900s.

Not surprisingly, most of the houses built sold to other Germans. Many houses were purchased by owner-occupants, but others sold to investors who then rented them to other Germans. This pattern of German builders selling to German residents holds true for most of the blocks in the Historic District, all of which were constructed before World War I broke out.

### The Pigs in Pigtown

Pigtown earned its name because, during the second half of the nineteenth century, pigs offloaded from B&O Railroad cars coming in from the Middle West were herded across Ostend and Cross Streets to slaughterhouses in South Baltimore. Since the area was a German neighborhood and most of the city's butchers were German, many pigs were also butchered locally, for sale in area shops.

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Pigtown Historic District (B-1394)

Name of Property

Baltimore, Maryland

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Some butchers belonged to the Baltimore Butchers Loan and Annuity Association, which gave mortgages on houses purchased in the Historic District in the late 1870s.

In the early days of B&O service, pigs, cattle, and sheep were unloaded into pens that were part of the Mount Clare yards. After the Civil War, however, the trade in live animals was such a regular part of the Baltimore business scene that individual stockyards began to be established in various locations near, and north of, Pratt Street. In a history of the city published in 1873, George W. Howard's *The Monumental City*, the author brags that "the Cattle Market of Baltimore has long been famous."<sup>2</sup> He notes that cattle, hogs, and sheep come to the city by rail and water, from Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina, and Texas. Good facilities offered to drovers by the competing railroad lines in the city made Baltimore a popular market destination. According to Howard, 363,138 hogs arrived in Baltimore in 1872 alone. The Wilhelm Droveyards, located on Pratt Street, near Payson, was one of the city's largest.

Baltimore was a major supplier of provisions to Southern Atlantic states, via both railroads and steamers in this period. Howard claims that in 1872 Baltimore businesses sent 70,000 hogsheads of bacon and bulk meats; 30,000 barrels of pork; and 20,000 casks of ham to Southern markets and the West Indies. Lard refining had also become big business. Advertisements for local firms abounded: "T. Robert Jenkins & Son, Wholesale Provision Dealers and curers of the "Maryland Ham;" "G. Cassard & Son, Pork Packers, Ham curers, and dealers in Provisions, prime lard and lard oil;" "George & Jenkins, dealers in ham sides, shoulders, beef, pork and lard, manufacturers of refined lard and lard oil."

In 1881 the B&O and the Pennsylvania Railroad joined forces to build pens for cattle, hogs, and sheep west of the city near the old Frederick Road, long a popular cattle trail for western farmers. By the mid-1880s many individual stockyards clustered around this location until, in 1892, they were consolidated as the Union Stockyards, which occupied seventy-five acres southwest of the Frederick Road, and was described by contemporaries as being second in size only to the Chicago stockyards. There was even a hotel located nearby, the Claremont, where buyers could stay before the auctions. The Union Stockyards closed in 1958. Scharf described one of the smaller yards, which opened in September, 1881 as having 40 pens, each capable of holding a car-load of cattle, and a wooden structure with capacity for six thousand hogs, and a sheep-house which will hold ten thousand sheep, besides other accessories for feeding and storing stock.

<sup>2</sup> George W. Howard, *The Monumental City, Its Past History and Present Resources* (Baltimore: J.D. Ehlers & Co., 1873), p. 250.

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Old-time residents of Pigtown recall the pigs being herded through the streets "to the slaughterhouses in South Baltimore." One such slaughterhouse was Heinz's Riverside Abattoir, established in 1885 in the 1900 block of Light Street. The operation covered half a block.

Another large-scale local business involved with the trade in live animals was the William Wilkens' Curled Hair and Bristle Manufactory, built just outside the old city line south of Frederick Avenue, along the Gwynns Falls. Wilkens came to Baltimore from Germany in 1836 and opened a plant to process animal hair. When the business grew, he moved the operation to a much larger site on Frederick Road, just outside the city, in 1847, building a new factory next to the Gwynn's Falls, which could receive the waste run-off. Since he was several miles from the city, Wilkens also built dormitories for workers, mostly German and Austrian immigrants. The entire facility was the centrepiece of an advertisement for the company, lithographed in 1856. At this time steam curled hair, made from the tails of cattle and horses, as well as the hair of hogs and cattle, was the principal product. Its springiness made it ideal for stuffing mattresses, sofas, chairs, and carriage seats. The hair was scalded, then dried in brick kilns or drying sheds, stored, and packed for shipment. The firm also made brushes, bristles, glue, and hair upholstery cloth. In 1873 the writer George Howard said the factory employed 700 hands and turned out 40,000 pounds of manufactured goods a week that were sold throughout the United States and exported abroad.

North of William Wilkens' enterprise there was a large leather and tanning operation run by the Appold family, known as Appold Bros., Hide, Oil & Leather Works, as well as a Glycerine and Soap Works. Wilkens died in 1879 but his sons ran the business into the 1920s. The family laid out Wilkens Avenue as a grassy boulevard, for six blocks west of Gilmore Street in the early 1900s. Rows of so-called "marble houses" were built here for employees in the area, including the longest row of houses in the city.

Probably because there were so many Germans settled in this area of southwest Baltimore, there were also a number of breweries and beer gardens here. North of Wilkens Avenue several German breweries operated near the Gwynns Falls—Eigenbrot and Dukehart Breweries north of Frederick Road, and the Gottlieb, Bauernschmidt, Straus Brewery, south of Frederick Road. The Spring Garden Brewery was located at the end of Scott Street, a block south of Ostend Street. A German Scheutzen Park, or shooting club, with an extensive beer garden attached, operated in Carroll Park in the late nineteenth century. The park also boasted a music pavilion for band concerts.



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Pigtown Historic District (B-1394)

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### Criterion C

The Pigtown Historic District gains significance as a very early example of a type of urban neighborhood which provided housing for Baltimore's industrial working class beginning in the 1850s and reaching maturity in the late nineteenth century. The district includes intact examples of the entire range of forms of vernacular residential architecture which characterized Baltimore's urban working class neighborhoods from the 1830s to World War I. The district also cogently illustrates a typical pattern of development, in which developers created a range of house sizes and prices to correspond with the different job and salary levels of local residents. Scott and parts of Cross Street are built up with three-story houses for managers and upper-level employee; less expensive two-story houses are built on most of the other main streets and all of the side streets; and even more modest two-story houses are built on the alley streets bisecting most blocks.

Despite this range of housing options, which dates to the early 1850s, important local businessman and locomotive builder Ross Winans built experimental housing for workers just north of the Historic District in 1871. Located on the east and west side of Parkin Street, between Ramsay and Pratt Street, as well as the east side of Bartlett Street (east of Parkin), from McHenry to Ramsay, these four-story, two-bay wide brick houses were built to provide decent rental housing at low cost for the many workers in the area. The units did not prove attractive to local residents and were torn down in 1897 when the Bartlett, Robbins iron works wanted to expand onto the site.

Although the district contains typical examples of each of the style of vernacular architecture built in the city's working class neighborhoods over the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is especially interesting because of the one-of-a-kind rows built here that are not seen anywhere else in city. In the 1880s several different local builders designed rows that are quite unique, specifically the row of fifteen two-story houses built with their gable ends to the street on the west side of Sargeant Street, just northeast of Ostend, in 1886 by Charles Dietz, and a row nearby built with false mansard roofs and dormer windows.

Terra cotta and molded brickwork decorations began to be used on area houses in the late 1880s, as part of the general influence of the Queen Anne style seen on most Baltimore buildings of the period. In the Historic District, however, there are more examples found than in other areas, probably because of the proximity of local brickyards, as well as the Maryland TerraCotta Company, south of Elk Street, between Hamburg and Wicomico. The 1886 builder of a row on the northwest side of Sargeant Street, just south of Cross, used terra cotta keystones on first floor door and window lintels decorated with classical heads. Late Italianate-style houses built on the north side of Washington Boulevard in the mid-1880s, east of the present Pratt Library branch, have decorative lintels made of molded bricks, as do many of the rows built in the blocks between Cross and Ostend Streets in the mid-1880s.

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Another series of houses, built later in two blocks south of Carey Street, feature a highly creative use of locally produced terra cotta decorations, that are used as medallions to decorate various parts of otherwise plain, brown brick neo-classical facades. This individualistic use almost has a folk quality—in one row the builders runs a string of square, variously decorated tiles across the façade as a belt course between the first and second floors; in another he frames upper story windows with a set of tiles. Similar terra cotta tiles are used on the facades of two area churches—the Zion A.M.E. Church built in 1900 on the west side of Carroll Street, south of Carey; and on the Methodist chapel erected some years earlier near the southwest corner of Washington Boulevard and Carey Street, in the same block. A highly unusual, single two-story, three-bay-wide building still stands on the southwest corner of Sargeant and Cross Streets, built after 1906. It has a triangular pediment over the central bay and a façade decorated with differently patterned terra cotta tiles.

The Historic District also contains a fine example of a mid-nineteenth century brick Greek Revival-style church, the Otterbein Church of the United Brethren in Christ, already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Walters Bath House, also on the National Register, on the north side of Washington Boulevard, east of Poppleton Street, is one of a group of well-designed public bath houses made available in immigrant, working class neighborhoods by philanthropist and art collector Henry Walters. Most of the two-story houses in the Pigtown Historic District were built without indoor plumbing, so the public bath houses offered an important local convenience.

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Pigtown Historic District (B-1394)  
Name of Property

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### Major Bibliographical References:

#### Published Sources

Dieter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans: A History* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1948)

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999).

Mary Ellen Hayward and Frank R. Shivers, Jr., editors, *The Architecture of Baltimore, An Illustrated History* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004).

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George W. Howard, *The Monumental City, Its Past History and Present Resources* (Baltimore: J.D. Ehlers & Co., 1873).

Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints, 1752 to 1889* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1975).

J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County, Parts I and II* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971).

#### Primary Materials

Baltimore City Directories, on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library

Baltimore City Land Records, Clarence Mitchell Courthouse, Baltimore

United States Federal Census Returns, on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library

Baltimore *Sun*, 1839 – 1900, on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and at Goucher College, Towson, Maryland

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pigtown Historic District (B-1394)

Name of Property

Baltimore, Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

### Geographical Data (corrected 9/2/08)



### UTM References:

Baltimore West, MD quad

- A: 18-359376-4349997
- B: 18-359783-4349174
- C: 18-359581-4348616
- D: 18-358727-4348813
- E: 18-358708-4348735
- F: 18-358667-4349037
- G: 18-358901-4349261

### Verbal Boundary Description:

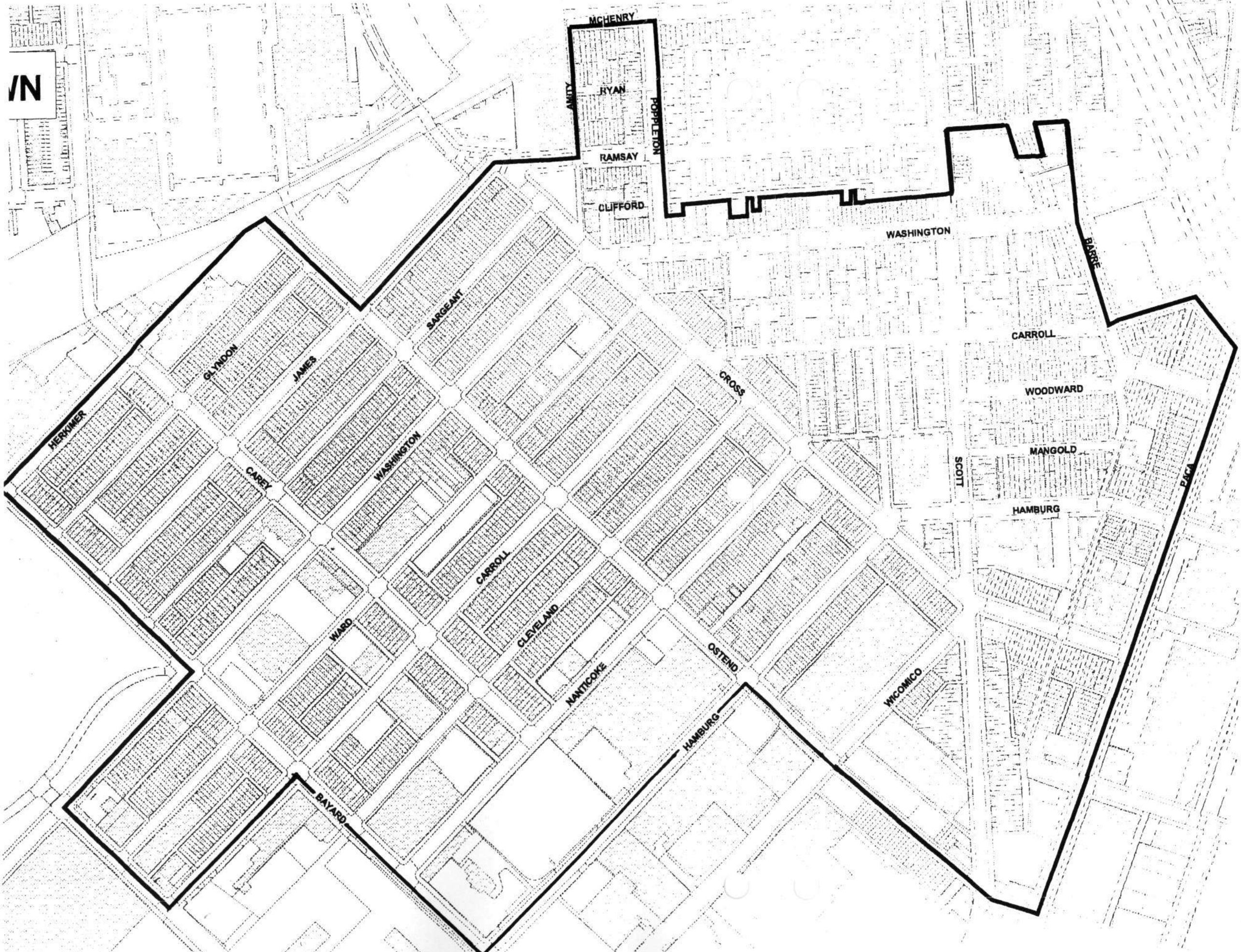
Beginning at the southeast corner of McHenry and South Amity Street, running east to the corner of Poppleton Street and south along Poppleton to Clifford Street (the north property lines of lots on the north side of Washington boulevard); east along Clifford to Scott Street, north to Ramsay (to adjoin the existing Barre Circle Historic District), turning south along Barre to Carroll Street; east along Carroll to South Paca Street and south along Paca to Ostend Street; northwest along Ostend to Hamburg Street and southwest on Hamburg to Bayard; northwest on Bayard to Carroll Street and southwest along Carroll one block to Bush Street; northwest along Bush to Washington Boulevard and northeast along Washington Boulevard one block to Bayard Street; northwest along Bayard (bordering Carroll Park) to Herkimer Street and then northeast on Herkimer to Ostend; east on Ostend one block to James Street, then north along James to Ramsay Street; east on Ramsay a half block to South Amity Street and then north along South Amity one block to McHenry.

### Boundary Justification:

This boundary line includes all of the oldest historical resources to be found in the area, while also extending southwest to Carroll Park to include all of the surviving housing built in this working class section of southwest Baltimore. The northeast boundary ends at the southern boundary of the already existing Barre Circle National Register District. The blocks south of McHenry Street to Clifford Street, and east of Poppleton to Scott Street, are now the site of a new townhouse development, and are therefore excluded from the Historic District.



N



B-1394

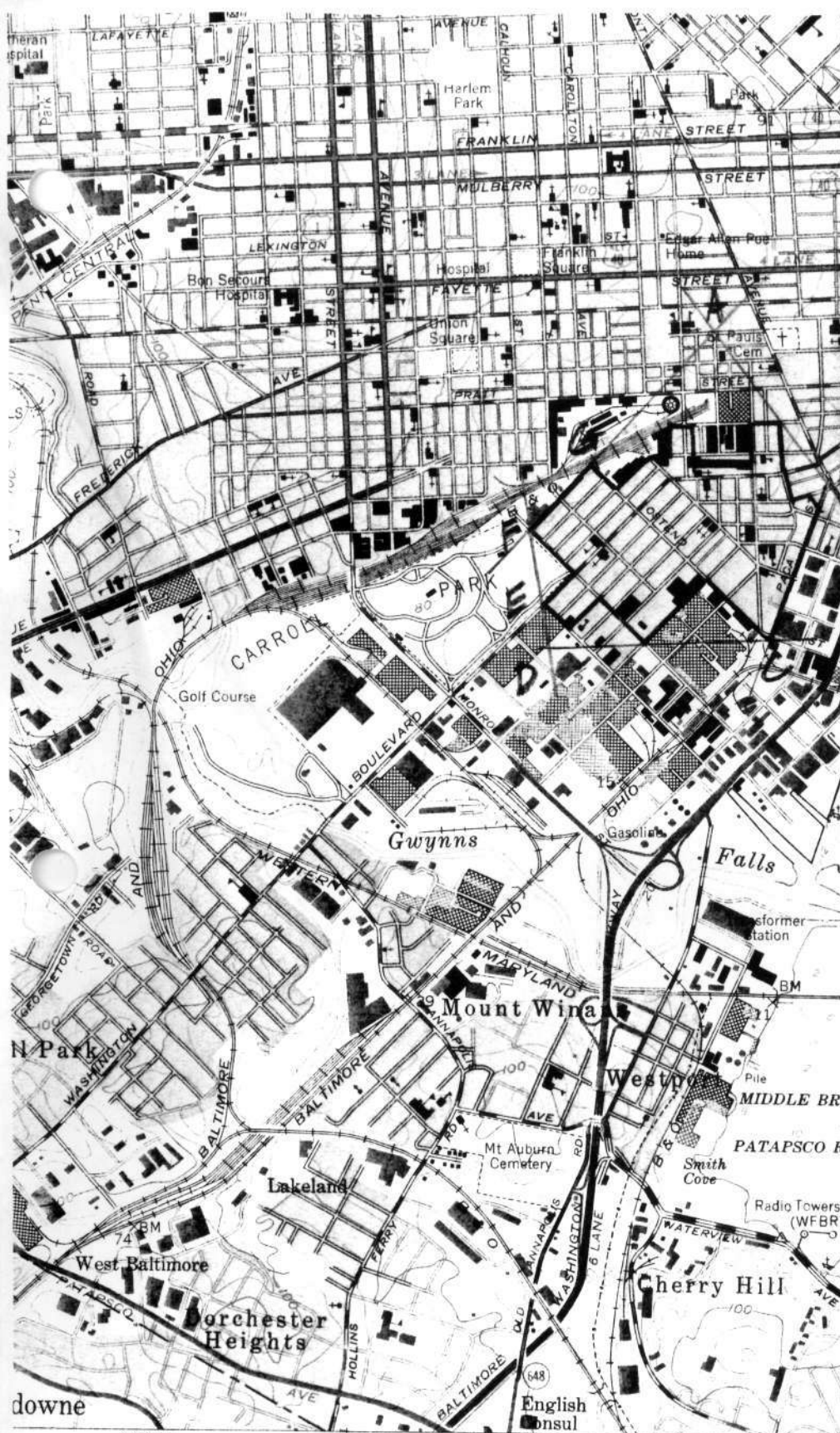
PIGTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Baltimore, Maryland

1" = 300'

National Register Boundaries  
corrected 9/2/08





B-1394

PIGTOWN  
HISTORIC  
DISTRICT

BALTIMORE  
CITY, MD

A: 18-359376-  
4349997

B: 18-359783-  
4349174

C: 18-359581-  
4348616

D: 18-358727-  
4348813

E: 18-358708-  
4348735

F: 18-358667-  
4349037

G: 18-358901  
4349261

*Smith*

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	—————
Interstate Route	—————	U. S. Route	—————
		State Route	—————

BALTIMORE WEST, MD.

SW 1/4 BALTIMORE 15/ QUADRANGLE







3-1304

903-21 McHenry St.

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

H. H. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPD

1 of 34

12 00 MD Y0 D0 03210000





2 HOUR  
PARKING LIMIT  
IN AREA 8  
7 AM - 7 PM  
NO PARKING  
ON STREETS  
ADJACENT TO  
FIRE STATIONS  
OR HOSPITALS

B-1394

316-36 S. Poppleton St., 11503

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

006533 48/72 5R72 11

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

2/34

11 CO MO Y0 03/10/06



TB-1394

Walters Bath House

Pigtown Historic District

Balto, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

3/34





3-1394

862-20 Washington Blvd, c. 1450

Takoma Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPD

4/34



B-1344

826-36 Washington Boulevard, c. 1885  
Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

H. Harpwood

1/86

MD SHPD

5/34

006533 44/73 (5R72 11)

03/10/06





B-1394

Herbert Chapel of the United Brethren, 1857  
and 517-25 Scott St, 1869-70

Pigtown Historic District

BAFO. 13

006533

SR72 117

M. Hayward

1/06

11) SHPO

6/34

4 CB MO 00 DO 03/10/06



B-1394

807-23 Washington Blvd.  
Pigtown Historic District  
BALTO. MD

M. Hayward  
1/06

MD SAPO

7/34

8 00 M0 Y0 D0 03/10





B-1394

825-37 Washington Blvd., 1152

Pigtown Historic District

Bethesda, MD

M. Hayward  
1/06

MD SHPD

8/34

006533 2/73 (5R) 11

6 CO M0 Y0 D0 03/10/06



3-1394

St. Paul the Apostle Episcopal Church

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

9/34





B-1394

701-17 2nd St., 1871

Pigiron Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

10/34



B-1394

St. James' RC Church, 1888

Piquette Historic District

Baltimore, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MDSHPO

11/34





B 1394

St. James EC Church, 1914

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MS420

12/34



NO  
STOPPING  
→

PANDARGO SPECIAL

B-544

Jean Berghuis Novelty Co., 1900  
Piquette Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Ward

1/16

MD SAPO

13/34

006533 35/73 <5R72 11>

34 00 M0 00 00 03/10/06





B-1344

Phasant Rock Baptist Church

Pigtown Historic District

KALTO, MD

H. HAYWARD

1/06

MD SAPO

14134

006523 35/73 5P2 11

35 00 M0 Y0 D0 03/10/06



B-1394

821-34 W. Cross St., 1879

Pigtown Historic District

Balto. MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

15/34

006533 3/73 (5R72 11)

2 CO MO 40 DO 03/10/06



CAUTION  
CHILD  
AT PLAY



U 1394

156-84 Sargeant St., 1400

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SAPO

16/34



B-1394

1134-46 Sargeant St., 11466  
Piquette Historic District  
BALTO. MD

M. Hayward  
1/06  
MD SHPO

17/34

006533 14/73 <58>

3 00 M0 Y0 D0 03/10/06



B-1394

1401-21 S. Carey St, 1911

Pigiron Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SAPD

18/34

(5R72 11)

16 00 00 00 03 10/06





B-1394

Refect House, Consolidated Gas Co., 1485-6

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

19/34

00653 27 73 <5R70> (1)

26 04 M0 Y0 D0 03/10/06



B-1394

1330-60 Cleveland St., 1485

Piquette Historic District

3 ACTO. MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPD

20/34

25 00 40 00 03/10/06





B-1394

1317-23 Bayard St, 1885  
Pig Iron Historic District  
Baltimore, MD

H. Hayward  
1/06

MD SHPD

21/34



B-394

124-34 S. Carey St., 1909

Pig town Historic District

BAITO, MD

H. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPD

22/34



B-1394

Mt. Olive AME Zion Church, 1900

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MB54PD

23/34

006533

SR72

17 CO 10 Y8 D0 03-10-06





1307

ST. ANNE'S  
CHURCH  
RECTOR  
REV. FREDERICK  
W. BROWN

St. Anne's  
Church  
Reverend  
F. W. Brown

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, 1307 N. 10TH ST.

LNN-916

3-1394

Wayman's AME Church  
Piggon Historic District

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward  
1/06

MD SHPD

24/34

21 08 10 00 00



NO  
TURN  
ON RED  
EXCEPT WHEN  
RIGHT-OF-WAY

NO  
LEFT TURN  
ON RED

NO  
TURN  
ON RED  
EXCEPT WHEN  
RIGHT-OF-WAY

B-1394

former Public School # 34, 1895

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

NE 1400

25/34



B-1394

1342-72 Washington Blvd, 1899

Digimon Historic District

3200 N

H. Hayward

106

MA 5400

26/34





B-1394

1301-11 Sargeant St, 1497  
Pigrow Historic District  
EALTO, MD

M. Haywood

1/06

MD SHPD

27/34



B-1394

1345-49 Sargeant St., 19<sup>5</sup>

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

M. H. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

28/34

006533 65 73 15R72

29 00 M0 90 D0 03/10/06



B-1344

1344-50 James St., 1906

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO. MD

H. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPD

29/34

6533 69/73 (5R72

32 CIB MD YB DQ 03/18/06





B-1394

1334 James St., 1906

Digston Historic District

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

30/34

006523 32/10 1972

31 00 10 00 00 03/10/06



B-1394

901-17 Bayard St., 1911  
Pigtown Historic District  
BALTO. MD

M. HAYWARD  
1/06

MD SHPO

31/34



B-1394

NE corner Bush + Ward St.  
Pittown Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPD

22/34

006583 65/73 (5R72 11)

28 CO MD 03/10/06





B-1394

1402-48 Ward St., 1888

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward

1/06

MD SHPO

33/34

000533 60/73 (5R72 11)

23 00 10 40 00 03/10/06



55

23

SALT  
BOX

Don't pour kerosene on a fire  
it will burn

B-1394

Fire Engine House 55, 1229 E. Main St. 1923

Pigtown Historic District

BALTO, MD

M Hayward

1/06

MD SHPD

34/34

006533 64/75 006533 64/75

27 CO NO Y0 00 03/10/06